

Key Voting Records

Volume 9, Number 62 / 85¢

Missouri

*76 Descriptions and Votes on Key Bills
before the 77th Missouri General Assembly*

Illinois

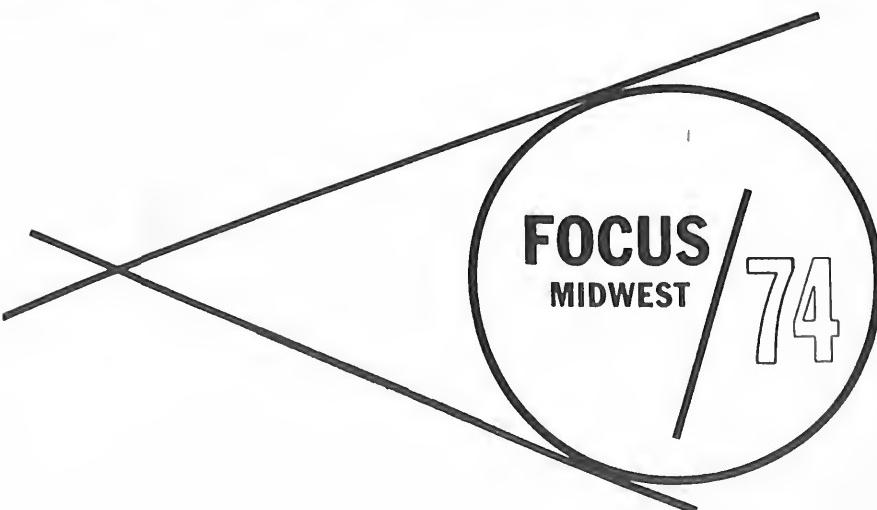
*105 Descriptions and Votes on Key Bills
before the 78th Illinois General Assembly*

ALSO

- Ratings by ADA, COPE, NFU and ACA
- How Missouri, Illinois and U.S. bills become law
- Conservative coalition supports the President
- Suburbanites are unrepresented

Congressional

*214 Descriptions and Votes on Key Bills
before the 93rd Congress (1973-1974)*



FOCUS/Midwest, Volume 9, Number 62. Second class postage paid at St. Louis, Mo. Published bimonthly by FOCUS/Midwest Publishing Co., Inc. Subscription rates: \$5/6 issues (one year); \$9.00/12 issues (two years); \$12.50/18 issues (three years); \$19/30 issues (five years); \$100 lifetime. Foreign \$2 per year extra. All back issues are available. Allow one month for address changes. Advertising rates upon request. Enclose stamped, self-addressed envelope with manuscript, Dec.-Jan. 1974. Copyright © 1974 by FOCUS/Midwest Publishing Co., Inc. No portion of this magazine may be reproduced in any form without the express permission of the publisher. Please mail subscriptions, manuscripts, and Post Office Form 3579 to FOCUS/Midwest, P.O.B. 3086, St. Louis, Mo. 63130.

FOCUS/Midwest is indexed by the Public Affairs Information Service, Inc. (PAIS), the American Bibliographical Center, the Annual Bibliography of English Language and Literature (Leeds, England), and the Index of American Periodical Verse, and abstracted and indexed in Historical Abstracts and America: History and Life.

Editor and Publisher/Charles L. Klotzer

Poetry Editor/Dan Jaffe

Art Editor/Mark M. Perlberg

Art Director/Peter Geist

EDITORIAL CONTRIBUTORS

(Editorial Contributors are not responsible for the editorial policy of FOCUS/Midwest.) Irving Achtenberg, Douglas B. Anderson, Irl B. Baris, Harry Barnard, Eugene L. Baum, Lucille H. Bluford, H. T. Blumenthal, Leo Bohanon, Eugene Budner, Harry J. Cargas, David B. Carpenter, David L. Colton, Leon M. Despres, Pierre de Vise, Irving Dilliard, Russell C. Doll, J. W. Downey, Robert Farnsworth, James L. C. Ford, Jules B. Gerard, Elmer Gertz, David M. Grant, Leonard Hall, Harold Hartogensis, Robert J. Havighurst, James Hitchcock, John Kearney, Jack A. Kirkland, Herman Kogan, Sidney Lawrence, William B. Lloyd, Jr., Curtis D. MacDougall, Frank McCallister, J. Norman McDonough, Ralph Mansfield, Martin E. Marty, Abner J. Mikva, Florence Moog, Harry T. Moore, Henry Orland, Constance Osgood, Alexander Polikoff, Denison Ray, James D. H. Reefer, Don Rose, Anthony Scariano, Sherwin A. Swartz, John M. Swomley, Jr., Tyler Thompson, Perry Weed, Park J. White.

International Standard Serial Number:
US ISSN 0015-508X

Editorial Note

On the state political scene few sources offer information as rich and varied as the bills and voting records of state legislatures. Yet, no handy access is available. FOCUS/Midwest prepared this voting records issue not only as an aid to students of politics, but also to help residents of Missouri and Illinois in checking the records of their legislators. With this dual purpose in mind, votes were selected for coverage on the basis of their socio-political content and how well they reflect the ideology of area legislators.

The voting records were obtained from the official records of the 78th Illinois General Assembly and the 77th Missouri General Assembly, which both met in 1973. While the recording of the voting records for Missouri follows the format established in previous years, those for Illinois are published in cooperation with the Independent Voters of Illinois (IVI).

The IVI annually compiles the reform ratings of Illinois legislators by totaling plus and minus votes relative to the IVI position. (Following the description of the Illinois House and Senate bills the reader will find in parenthesis whether the vote was in agreement with "+" or in opposition to "-" the IVI position.)

The Illinois voting records are not meant to be comprehensive but are indicative of the position of the legislator. Towards that end, the Illinois records may include several votes on the same bill.

In Missouri, on the other hand, FOCUS/Midwest tried to be more comprehensive. The intricacies of state politics, frequently make the Final and Third Reading on a bill a routine affair. The battle had been won (or lost) at an earlier stage, in committees, in votes on perfection, second reading, or during the amendment process. In this issue, however, with few exceptions where noted, the Third Reading is recorded.

The legislative process in Illinois, Missouri and in the U.S. Congress is explained elsewhere in this issue in some detail.

This issue also offers congressional voting records for Missouri and Illinois for all of 1973 and the first half of 1974.

We invite our readers to give us their comments and criticisms on how to improve the presentation of votes and bills. Except for official documents FOCUS/Midwest is the only publication in Illinois and Missouri offering these detailed records.

CONTENTS

3	Missouri Politics / O. C. Karl
4	How a Missouri bill becomes law
6	Missouri Voting Records
10	Illinois Politics / Tom Laue
11	How an Illinois bill becomes law
12	Illinois Voting Records
19	How a U.S. bill becomes law
23	1973 Congressional Voting Records
31	1974 Congressional Voting Records
36	Suburbanites are unrepresented
38	Conservative coalition supports the President
39	Rankings of Illinois legislators
40	Ratings by ADA, COPE, NFU and ACA

BY O.C. KARL

MISSOURI POLITICS

If Gov. Christopher S. Bond has learned anything in his first year and a half in office, it is that a mandate from the people to reform state government needs the advice and consent of the Missouri Senate.

No, this is not in the statutes. But it is the way the Senate leaders like to play the game. Warren E. Hearnes may have been able to control the House but he was clearly the loser in his battles with the Senate.

When Bond was elected at the tender age of 33, the senators waited for him like the Bowery Boys waited for the rich kid to come down the sidewalk.

The first time they tripped him was a few weeks after Bond took office. They seized an ill-advised memo that agency heads had to clear their legislative contacts with the governor's office. The Senate's gubernatorial appointments committee worked hard to rip up some of Bond's appointees. The senators, who consider themselves the "wise heads," made fun of Bond's young aides, calling them the "Kiddie Corps."

When the Senators went around complaining of Bond's inexperience, they were, of course, hiding their jealousy that so young a fellow had already advanced to the chair which many of them aspired to — or had aspired to.

Sen. William J. Cason, president pro tem of the Senate, was especially personal in his attacks on Bond, yet Bond never returned the viciousness. Cason, as political observers know, was priming himself to run for the Democratic nomination for governor in 1976.

Sen. Richard M. Webster, who lost both times he ran for statewide office, has gone out of his way to oppose Bond, even though he is of the same party.

Sen. Albert M. Spradling, a veteran Democrat legislator who has found his niche in representing bankers and other special interests, delights in his theatrical tirades against the Bond administration. While he is a banker himself he sees no conflict of interest in heading the Senate banking committee. He is concerned that Bond's state finance commission may do something about the most underbanked section of the state, Spradling's own Bootheel region.

Another longtime senator is A. Clifford Jones, Republican of Brentwood. He does the bidding of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat and gives Bond feint praise. But he hangs up the telephone on both Bond and John C. Danforth, the attorney general. They are too "liberal," too "smart," and too "young," for Jones. Jones tries to con-

vince people he is the smartest lawmaker around. He spends much of his time in Jefferson City, as Webster — men for whom the Senate has become sort of an addiction.

The Senate leaders, whether Republican or Democrat, play ball with each other in sort of a quid-pro-quo relationship. When one of them wants a bill run through, the others will not hinder it — unless it goes counter to one of the others' special interest clients.

It's a chummy club. New members quickly learn who the Senate belongs to and what they must do to gain club membership. The alliances are usually years in the making and a falling out over one piece of legislation does not mean two senators cannot make mutual agreement pacts on other bills on the calendar.

Of the 34 state senators, 21 are lawyers. This has allowed special interests to get too strong a hold on the lawmaking machinery.

A senator who is a lawyer may privately get a retainer fee from a corporation, federation or anyone else. It would be superhuman to expect such a legislator not to remember the retainer when it comes to the voting which would pass or kill legislation of interest to his client. If such a retainer were given to a legislator who is not a lawyer, it would normally be called a bribe. But the lawyer-senators stand behind their lawyer-client relationship in accepting favors. Few people know who they are operating for and they are not about to say.

They do not favor disclosure and that is why the legislature cannot be counted upon to pass any meaningful law on campaign spending or control of lobbyists.

Another situation in urgent need of reform is that the lawyers — who are usually lawyers first and public servants second, if ever — control the judicial system. It's a clear conflict of interest for lawyers to vote on judges' pay bills or bills to change the workload of judges. But they do. The lawyer-senators can get court continuances easily. How many judges will be tough with one of those who control his livelihood? Such judicial determinations should be handled by non-lawyers or a special governmental body. But then, that would have to be approved by the legislature.

One wonders why lawyers spend so much of their time in an elected office which pays only \$8,400 a year. One reason must be that they get free advertising for their law practice. Many use their plush Senate offices and free telephones to conduct their legal practice. When the Bond administration sought to analyse telephone bills, the senators hit the ceiling. Spradling charged Bond with everything including wiretapping.

While the senators gloat over tricks they play on Bond, the young governor is winning more of the battles and the senators are beginning to look like chumps. Bond outsmarted them in the long fight to reorganize

continued on page thirty



BY RACHEL (RUHI) SHIMONI

Letters from an Israeli teenager to her American friend during the Yom Kippur War, September-October 1973



Letters from an Israeli teenager to her American friend during the Yom Kippur War, September-October 1973

QUOTES:

"I want to scream all over the world. I want peace, give us to live in peace and quiet, give our children to grow without knowing what a tank is and what war is. Can it ever be? After 2000 years???"

"Oh, Miriam, we prayed so hard for peace, and nobody lets us live some years in peace and quiet."

"You know that if we lose the war, we will lose our lives . . ."

"Just think that after a few months, we will see in the street boys without legs, hands and things like that, it's really terrible!"

"Cause Zahal is Zahal and they know that they are fighting just for their life and this is the most important thing that a man can fight for. And they know that if they will not do it, nobody will."

"Do you know how exciting and terrible it is to see an orphan (7 years old) saying Kaddish for his father?"

Proceeds will benefit the people of Israel

ORDER FORM

LOVE RUHI
P.O.Box 3086, St. Louis, Mo. 63130

Please send copies of "Love Ruhi"
@ \$2.50 each plus 50¢ for postage, handling.
(no postage for 2 or more books)

Check for \$..... is enclosed.

NAME:

ADDRESS:

CITY:

STATE: ZIP:

How a Missouri bill becomes law

The example below shows the progress of a bill introduced in the House of Representatives. A bill introduced in the Senate will follow the same path but with the role of House and Senate reversed.

Jan. 11 — Bill, in typewritten form, is introduced on the floor of the House by the author, Representative John Doe, when the Speaker calls for that order of business designated "Introduction of Bills." Bill is read by the clerk and assigned No. 1001. This is called *First reading*. Typewritten bill is then sent to the printer so that an adequate supply of copies will be available for members of the Legislature and the public.

Second Reading and Committee Procedure

Jan. 12 — Title of bill is read while the House is in session. This is called *Second Reading*. First and second readings must occur on different days. The Speaker then assigns the bill to a committee — in this case, let us say, the House Ways and Means Committee.

Jan. 18 — Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee has posted on House bulletin board notice that hearing will be held on February 3. Actually, no specific length of notice is required and a hearing may be announced on the floor of the House for the same day.

Feb. 3 — Committee hearing held; proponents and opponents present views pro and con as to merits of bill. At conclusion of hearing, Committee meets in open session to consider action on bill. Committee decides by majority vote what to report, but official report is not made until it is filed in open session with the clerk of the House by committee chairman.

Feb. 4 — Committee reports bill during session of the House with recommendation that it "do pass." If the committee reports the bill "Do not Pass" the bill is dead. However, if it is a bill in which there is a lot of interest, it may be placed on the calendar despite the adverse report of the committee by a motion made within three days after the unfavorable report, or, if no action is taken, after 10 legislative days have passed. These motions must be approved respectively by a majority or one-third of the members of the House. With a constituency of 163 members, 82 or 55 votes are required respectively.

By petition of a third of the members of either House, a bill can be taken away from a Committee and placed on the perfection calendar. This is a method available to prevent a Committee from killing a bill by refusing to report it. However, the use of such a procedure is considered a direct attack on the Committee system.

Special Calendars

The following method to advance a bill is available in the House but not in the Senate. A Committee in the House may vote to place a Bill on the *Consent Calendar*. If the Bill stays five days on the Consent Calendar without objections by any members, it will go straight to the third reading calendar. Frequently, the House uses this method for non-controversial Bills so that they can leap ahead of a crowded perfection calendar.

The House can also accelerate action on a single bill by having it placed on the *Special Order of Business Calendar*. Furthermore, unlike the Senate, the House has a *Special Calendar for Constitutional Amendments* so that the House is assured of voting on amendments, while in the Senate

they may die along with a lot of other bills because it does not reach the perfection calendar.

A bill which is reached on the formal perfection calendar may be laid over onto an *informal calendar* by the sponsor. In the Senate, this bill can be taken up by the sponsor anytime he can get the floor. In the House, this is a special calendar which is reached only when called as an order of business by the majority floor leader.

Calendar for Perfection

Feb. 8 — Bill placed on Calendar for Perfection. This means that when the bill is called from this calendar it may be amended from the floor. No. amendments can be made to the bill in the House after it has been perfected and placed on the Calendar for Third Reading and Final Passage.

Feb. 15 — Bill is called up by the author for Perfection. Two amendments are proposed from the floor and both are adopted by a majority vote and the bill is perfected and ordered printed as amended unless the bill involves an expenditure of more than \$50,000 in which case it goes first to the Economics Committee in the House or the "Budget Control Committee" in the Senate. These Committees operate in the same way as do a regular Committee, except that the hearings on the bill are held with the sponsor only. It is the job of these Committees to balance spending and report out only such bills for which the Senate resp. House is capable of paying. Any spending bill must clear both of these Committees. The amended bill is then printed and after approval by the Committee on Bills Perfected and Printed, it is placed on the Calendar for Third Reading and Final Passage.

Third Reading and Final Passage

Feb. 23 — Bill is called up for Third Reading and Final Passage in the House. *Third Reading* is the last reading in the House. Roll call vote of majority of members of House is required on final passage; therefore, 82 affirmative votes are required. Each of the three readings must occur on a different day. Bill passed by a roll vote of 100 to 63. There was an emergency clause on this bill, which means that if adopted, the bill would become effective immediately upon approval by the Governor. Without an emergency clause the bill becomes effective 90 days after adjournment of the Legislature. A roll call vote on the emergency clause shows 103 aye votes and 60 no votes. The emergency clause failed of adoption because a two-thirds vote of members, or 109 aye votes, were required.

Bill Goes to Senate and First Reading

Feb. 23 — HB 1001 is reported as having passed the House and read by title in the Senate. This is called *First Reading* in the Senate.

Second Reading and Committee Procedure

Feb. 25 — Bill is read the second time. This is called *Second Reading* and the President of the Senate (the Lieutenant Governor) refers the bill to the Senate Ways and Means Committee. However, at present, Senator Cason, as president pro tem, assigns the bills according to new Senate rules.

Mar. 1 — Chairman of the Senate Committee posts notice on Senate bulletin board that hearing will be held on March 10, which is the regular meeting day for that Committee.

Mar. 4 — The House and Senate will by rule or resolution provide that a deadline for the introduction of legislation will occur on or before this date. The Constitution provides that legislation in odd-numbered years can be introduced at anytime up until the 60th legislative day, and in even-numbered years, to the 30th legislative day. Only the days in which the Legislature meets are considered legislative days. Therefore, the 60th legislative day would occur near the first week in May, and the 30th, near the first week in March. In order for a bill to be introduced after the deadline, the introduction must be consented to by a majority of the elected members of each house, or at the request of the Governor by a special message.

Mar. 10 — Senate Committee hearing held; proponents and opponents heard; Committee meets in open session; Committee decides by majority vote what recommendations to make on the bill.

Mar. 11 — Committee reports HB 1001 to the Senate "Do Pass with Senate Committee Amendment."

Third Reading and Final Passage

Mar. 18 — Bill is placed on the Calendar for Third Reading and Final Passage. (The bill having passed one house, the perfection calendar is by-passed when the bill is in the second house, and on third reading amendments may be offered.)

Mar. 22 — Bill called up for final passage. (This is the *Third Reading* of HB 1001 in the Senate.) Senate Committee Amendment 1 was adopted by a majority vote. Two amendments were offered from the floor. One was adopted and one was defeated. By a roll call vote, HB 1001 as amended in the Senate was passed by a vote of 19 to 15. (There being 34 members of the Senate, 18 favorable votes are required on final passage.)

Bill Sent Back to House

Mar. 25 — Bill called from the House calendar for action on the Senate amendments. (If the House accepts the amendments, the bill has completed its course and is ready to be sent to the Governor.) To illustrate what happens when the House refuses to concur in the Senate amendments, we will assume that on HB 1001, the House by majority vote, declines to accept the Senate amendments and asks the Senate to recede (that is, to strike out the Senate amendments), and if it refuses to recede, to grant the House a conference.

Bill Goes Back to Senate

Mar. 29 — The Senate refuses to recede and grants the request of the House for a confer-

ence. The President pro tem appoints five conferees from the Senate.

Apr. 1 — The Speaker of the House appoints five conferees from the House. This conference committee meets and agrees on revising the language of the Senate amendments and the agreement, in the form of a Conference Committee Report, is prepared.

Bill Goes Back to House

Apr. 5 — Bill called from the House Calendar with Conference Committee Report. Conference Committee Report is adopted and bill passed as amended by Conference Committee Report. (82 votes were required and obtained.)

Bill Goes Back to Senate

Apr. 8 — Senate adopts Conference Committee Report and passes bill as amended by Conference Committee Report (18 votes required and obtained.) (Additional conference committee meetings may be held and new conference reports may be submitted if the House and Senate cannot agree on the first report.) The bill is sent to the printer and is printed in its final form as HB 1001, "Truly Agreed To and Finally Passed."

Apr. 14 — After approval by the House Committee on Bills Agreed To and Finally Passed, the bill goes to the House for signature of the Speaker and is then sent to the Senate for the signature of the President of the Senate.

Bill Goes to Governor and Becomes Law

Apr. 15 — HB 1001 is sent to the Governor for his approval or rejection.

Apr. 22 — Bill is approved by the Governor. (When the legislature is in session the Governor has 15 days in which to act on a bill; after the Legislature adjourns, the Governor has 45 days. If the Governor had vetoed this bill within the 15-day period, the bill could have been reconsidered in both the Senate and House and if approved by a two-thirds vote of the members of both houses it could have become law notwithstanding the veto. If the Governor had failed to act on the bill within the 15-day period, the two houses, by joint resolution, could have directed the Secretary of State to enroll the bill as a law, and such joint resolution would not have been subject to action by the Governor.)

(After final adjournment, when the Governor has 45 days within which to act, if the Governor vetoes the bill in an odd-numbered year, it will be put at the top of the calendar and reconsidered by the House and Senate when they reconvene in the following January. If vetoed in an even-numbered year, the House and Senate are called back on the first Wednesday after the first Friday of the following September to reconsider the veto. A two-thirds vote in each house is necessary to override the veto. If the Governor takes no action, both houses by joint

resolution may recite the Governor's failure to act and direct the Secretary of State to enroll the bill as an authentic act.)

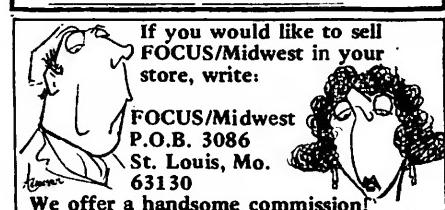
June 30 — (Odd-numbered years) — General Assembly adjourns. The Constitution, as amended in 1970, provides that in odd-numbered years the regular legislative session shall automatically stand adjourned at midnight June 30 until the first Wednesday after the 1st Monday of the January following. All bills remaining on the Senate calendar after midnight on June 15 are tabled. In the House, the bills are returned to the Speaker, and he may re-refer them to House committees at the beginning of the even-number year session. The period from then until June 30 is devoted to enrolling, engrossing, and signing bills previously passed. In even-numbered years the Legislature conducts business until April 30, and adjourns "sine die" at midnight on May 15.

Sept. 29 — HB 1001 becomes effective as law. (This is 90 days after the adjournment of the Legislature. In even-numbered years the effective date will be August 13.)

#Special Order of Business Calendar

Perfection is the term employed by the legislature describing the debate and amendment process which all bills must encounter before they reach the final passage position. Normally when a bill reaches the perfection stage it is placed on a calendar and must wait its turn before the House or Senate, whichever the case may be, takes up the bill. If the bill passes perfection this would signify an important step in the overall process and might be regarded as preliminary approval of the bill.

The House of Representatives took special action in changing its rules to deal with the great length of its perfection calendar. Some of the bills on its perfection calendar are considered to be of great importance to the welfare of the state and because of their position on the calendar it would seem unlikely that these bills could be taken up in time for them to be passed at this abbreviated legislative session. Under new rules a special perfection calendar for vital bills is set up and certain measures can be given priority attention. The rule leaves it to the majority party leaders to determine which bills will be made special orders of business.



**Key to Missouri Symbols
in Voting Columns**

Y: Voted Yes
N: Voted No
A: Absent
P: Present but not voting

**Key to Missouri Symbols in
Description of Bills**

A: Approved by the Governor
a: Absent
C: Committee
D: Died
F: Failed
H: House
P: Passed
p: Present but not voting

Votes Recorded. Following the description of the bill, the votes cast are noted in parenthesis. In the House, votes with 4 or less voting nay and in the Senate votes with 1 or none voting nay were not recorded.

Perf: Perfection
S: Senate
V: Vetoed by Governor
CC: Conference Committee
HS: House Substitute
SS: Senate Substitute
HCS: House Committee Substitute
SCS: Senate Committee Substitute
CCS: Conference Committee Substitute

Missouri Senate Bills

SB 1 – Open Meetings: Provides that the records and meetings of all public governmental bodies be open to the public, except in certain criminal and military security situations. All votes would be recorded. P/S Feb 14, 73 (27-3, 4 a); HCS-P/H June 12, 73 (152-4, 7 a); CCS-A/Aug 9, 73.

SB 15 – Circuit Breaker Tax Relief: Provides tax relief for the elderly and discontinues the personal property tax on all

household goods and other personal articles. SS-P/S Apr 26, 73 (30-0, 4 a); D/HC.

SB 37 – 18-Year-Old's Rights: Establishes 18 as the age of majority in Missouri and provides that 18-year-olds have full citizenship rights and liabilities. **Vote A:** P/S May 9, 73 (22-7, 5 a); HCS-P/H June 13, 73 (114-44, 4 a, 1 p); **Vote B:** HCS-F/S June 15, 73 (14-17, 3 a).

SB 45 – Death Penalty: Provides the death penalty for first-degree murder in certain cases. P/S Apr 11, 73 (23-9, 2 a); P/H June 12, 73 (133-25, 5 a); D/CC.

SB 52 – Public Defenders: Provides circuit public defenders in misdemeanor, sexual psychopath, mental health and juvenile cases. P/S May 2, 73 (31-2, 1 a); D/H.

SB 68 – Community Affairs – Regional Planning Commissions: Permits the Governor to authorize the Department of Community Affairs to make annual payments to the various regional planning commissions, on a basis of two-thirds State funds to one-third local matching funds. Payments would be limited to \$65,000 a year to the East-West Gateway Coordinating Council (St. Louis) and the Mid America Regional Council (Kansas City) and \$25,000 to the other regional planning commissions. P/S May 16, 73 (23-4, 7 a); P/H June 15, 73 (87-65, 11 a); A/July 25, 73.

SB 77 – Executive Reorganization: Restructures state government agencies into 14 departments. SCS-P/S Apr 11, 73 (22-9, 3 a); CCS-No.2-P/H June 15, 73 (97-63, 3 a); V/July 31, 73.

SB 128 – Antitrust Law: Gives increased anti-trust power to the attorney general of the state. P/S May 2, 73 (28-4, 4 a); D/H.

SB 137 – No-Fault Automobile Insurance: Provides for a mandatory insurance coverage plan and requires an assigned risk for persons unable to obtain insurance through ordinary means. P/S May 23, 73 (20-13, 1 a); D/HC.

SB 155 – Public Assistance Benefits: Allows payment of ADC in cases where an unemployed father is living at home. P/S May 16, 73 (26-4, 4 a); P/H June 15, 73 (133-15, 15 a); A/July 16, 73.

SB 157 – Increased ADC Payments: Raises ADC payments to \$65 per child and needy eligible relative instead of varying amounts provided now. P/S May 16, 73 (29-3, 2 a); D/HC.

SB 164 – Police-St. Louis: Provides pay increases for various ranks of policemen in the St. Louis Police Department. Beginning patrolmen would be raised to \$9,464 from \$9,022; the Chief of Police would go to \$27,482 from \$26,182. P/H June 13, 73 (145-0, 18 a); P/S June 14, 73 (28-0, 6 a); A/July 26, 73.

SB 186 – Inmates' Rights: Provides for educational and vocational training, home visits and job-hunting in last 6 months prior to release, conjugal visits, record expungement, and other rights. Establishes a grievance committee. F/S Perf May 8, 73 (12-13, 9 a).

SB 219 – Female Employees: Requires an employer to pay a female employee's attorney's fees in civil action she brings against him for pay inequities to women. P/S May 23, 73 (24-4, 6 a); D/H.

SB 301 – Supplemental Welfare Program: Provides that persons declared ineligible for federal medical benefits after Dec. 31, 1973, would be entitled to receive state benefits for four additional months. P/S May 16, 73 (31-0, 2 a, 1 p); P/H June 7, 73 (144-0, 19 a); A/July 16, 73.

SB 302 – Family Planning Services: Extends medical assistance payments to include family planning services. P/S May 23, 73 (29-0, 5 a); P/H June 7, 73 (144-5, 14 a); A/July 16, 73.

SB 303 – Residency Requirement for Public Assistance: Removes the one-year residency requirement for a person to qualify for ADC payments. P/S May 16, 73 (31-1, 2 a).

MISSOURI SENATE VOTES

SENATORS	SB 1	SB 37	BSB 37	SB 45	SB 52	SB 68	SB 77	SB 128	SB 137	SB 155	SB 157	SB 186	SB 219	HB 63	HB 85	HB 311	HB 315	HB 384	HB 514	HB 731
Bild, F. (R-15)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Blackwell, E. (D-22)	N	A	A	N	Y	A	N	N	Y	A	A	A	Y	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Bradshaw, D. (R-30)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	
Brancato, J. (D-11)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Cason, W. (D031)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Eseley, W. (R-12)	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	A	A	Y	Y	
Gant, J. (D-16)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Gant, M. (D-9)	A	A	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Gralike, D. (D-1)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Howard, R. (D-5)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	A	Y	N	
Jones, A. C. (R-7)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	A	Y	N	Y	Y	
Jones, L. (R-10)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	A	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
Joyn, J. (D-2)	Y	A	N	A	A	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	A	A	A	Y	A	
Lee, L. (D-3)	A	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Linehan, E. (D-6)	A	A	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Manford, D. (D-8)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Marshall, L. (R-19)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	N	A	Y	Y	N	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Melton, E. (R-29)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	N	A	Y	Y	N	A	Y	Y	N	Y	
Merrell, N. (D-18)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	A	A	Y	Y	A	N	A	Y	Y	Y	
Noland, J. (R-33)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	A	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	A	A	Y	Y	Y	
Owens, D. (R-20)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Payne, F. (D-4)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Ryan, J. (R-21)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	A	Y	A	N	A	
Schechter, M. (D-13)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Schneider, J. (D-14)	A	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Skelton, I. (D-18)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	N	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Spradling, A. (D-27)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	A	A	Y	Y	Y	A	A	A	
Stone, E. (R-26)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	A	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	A	A	
Tinnin, N. (D-25)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	A	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	N	
Uthlaut, R. (R-23)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	A	A	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Waters, W. (D-17)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	
Webster, R. (R-32)	Y	A	A	A	Y	A	A	N	Y	A	Y	A	Y	Y	N	A	Y	Y	Y	
Wilson, T. (D-34)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	
Young, R. (D-24)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	

a); P/H June 7, 73 (153-1, 9 a); A/June 26, 73.

SB 321 — Clean Water Law: Brings the Missouri Clean Water Law into compliance with federal requirements. Increases clean water commission's powers and increases penalties for violations. Restricts representatives of industry from the commission. P/S May 16, 73 (29-1, 4 a); P/H June 15, 73 (137-6, 14 a, 6 p); A/July 23, 73.

Missouri House Bills

HB 37 — Utility advertising: Utility rates charged to consumers may not include advertising or promotional costs. F/H Perf Jan 29, 73 (47-107, 4 a, 5 p).

HB 48 — Foster home subsidies: Persons receiving family foster home care partially supported by state funds may receive social security benefits. P/H Mar 28, 73 (148-0, 14 a); P/S June 14, 73 (23-0, 11a); A/Aug 9, 73.

HB 55 — Consumer protection: Provides that a person who purchases or leases goods or services and thereby suffers an ascertainable loss of money or property, may bring a private civil action against the seller or lessor. Also, if the unlawful method or practice has caused similar injury to numerous other persons, a class action may be instituted against one or more defendants as a representative of the class. P/H May 10, 73 (150-0, 13 a); P/S June 15, 73 (19-0, 15 a); A/July 17, 73.

HB 58 — Criminal record expungement: Persons arrested but not convicted may request arrest records be expunged. P/H Feb 7, 73 (112-42, 8 a, 1 p); D/SC.

HB 61 — Door-to-door sales: Permits anyone buying a product from a door-to-door salesman to cancel the order within three business days after purchase. Cash down payments are lost. P/H Mar 8, 73 (148-2, 13 a); P/S June 15, 73 (25-0, 9a); A/Jan 17, 74.

HB 63 — Tax relief for rehabilitation in blighted areas (new): Provides that any person in the City of St. Louis who owns, rents or leases property in a blighted area may receive tax relief for reconstruction or rehabilitation of his property in accordance with an approved redevelopment or urban renewal plan. P/H Mar 14, 73 (150-6, 7a); P/S June 15, 73 (26-2, 6a); A/Aug 9, 73.

HB 78 — Credit Transactions: Makes holders of credit transaction instrument subject to consumers defenses. P/H Feb 7, 73 (145-9, 8 a, 1 p); D/SC.

HB 79 — Employee's workmen's compensation rights: Requires employee's reinstatement if he was discharged for exercising his workmen's compensation rights. P/H Mar 14, 73 (126-32, 5 a); P/S June 6, 73; A/June 25, 73.

HB 84 — Ex-convict's rights: No occupational or professional license may be denied on the basis that a felony or misdemeanor precludes the applicant from demonstrating good moral character. P/H Feb 22, 73 (149-5, 9 a); D/SC.

HB 85 — Minimum Jail Standards: Provides that the Department of Corrections establish minimum standards for all local detention facilities including city and county. P/H Mar 28, 73 (148-7, 8 a); P/S June 15, 73 (15-15, 4 a).

HB 120 — Capital punishment: Providing

for mandatory death penalty for persons convicted of certain crimes. P/H Apr 12, 73 (125-24, 14 a); D/SC.

HB 149 — Circuit Breaker: Exempts from taxation first \$3,000 of a homestead occupied by person 65 years or older. P/H Apr 12, 73 (134-15, 14 a); P/S June 4, 73 (29-0, 5 a); A/July 21, 73.

HB 219 — Non-public school aid: Provides auxiliary and special educational services to non-public school children on an equal basis with public school children. P/H Apr 12, 73 (92-60, 11 a); D/SC.

HB 240 — Utility commission members: Prohibits membership on the Public Service Commission to anyone who has worked for a regulated utility 5 years prior to his appointment. F/H Feb 5, 73 (73-77, 13 a).

HB 254 — Subsidy for "Hard to Place" Adoptees: Provides a subsidized payment to families who adopt a child who is considered unadoptable by reason of race or ethnic background, physical or mental handicap or age. P/H Apr 12, 73 (151-0, 12 a); P/S June 14, 73 (28-1, 5 a); A/Aug 1, 73.

HB 303 — Motor Vehicle Registration Plates — Personalized: Provides that any person may obtain a special personalized license plate for any motor vehicle other than a commercial motor vehicle upon application to the Director of Revenue and payment of a fee of \$12.00 in addition to the regular registration fee. Provides that no two owners shall be issued identical plates and no plates shall be issued containing any profane or obscene word. Further provides that owners of motor vehicles who hold an unrevoked and unexpired amateur radio license issued by the FCC may apply for a personalized set of license plates inscribed with the official radio call letters assigned to the applicant. P/H Mar 28, 73 (126-25, 12 a); P/S June 15, 73 (18-1, 15 a); V/Aug 7, 73.

HB 311 — "Good Samaritan" liability: Any doctor is immune from civil damages if he renders first aid treatment in emergency situations. P/H May 10, 73 (133-14, 14 a, 2 p); P/S June 15, 73 (11-7, 16 a).

HB 315 — Partial no-fault divorce: Providing for a uniform marriage and divorce act, and a partial no-fault divorce. P/H Mar 7, 73 (110-36, 17a); P/S June 15, 73 (22-8, 4 a); A/Aug 9, 73.

HB 354 — Auto Insurance Cancellation: No insurance company may cancel an insurance policy except for nonpayment of insurance premiums. P/H Mar 7, 73 (141-6, 15 a, 1 p); P/S June 8, 73 (31-0, 3 a); A/July 17, 73.

HB 384 — Recycled paper — State use (New): The Act provides that each department and agency of the State, including the General Assembly, shall purchase and use recycled paper if and when recycled paper can be obtained which is comparable to the quality presently used, and if the cost thereof does not exceed the cost of the paper presently in use. P/H Mar 8, 73 (141-8, 14 a); P/S June 8, 73 (22-7, 5 a); A/June 27, 73.

HB 437 — Division of Health - Emergency Medical Services (New): Provides that the Director of the Division of Health may develop and put into operation a comprehensive emergency medical system within the

State, and in connection therewith may from Federal funds or other grants, make grants to public or nonpublic entities to provide such service. Provides that funds appropriated from the State of Missouri may be used in covering the cost of administration of such emergency medical system, but shall not be used for the purpose of grants or contracts. P/H May 14, 73 (153-1, 9 a); P/S June 14, 73 (24-0, 10 a); V/Aug 7, 73.

HB 474 — Education for Handicapped and Gifted: Provides special education programs and facilities in all school districts for development of mentally handicapped and gifted children. P/H Apr 12, 73 (146-3, 12 a, 2 p); P/S June 15, 73 (32-0, 2 a); A/Aug 1, 73.

HB 478 — Capital punishment: Prohibits death penalty except for first degree murder in certain cases. P/H Apr 26, 73 (130-11, 21 a, 1 p); D/SC.

HB 514 — Public assistance — increase — needy relatives — children: Repeals section 208.150, RSMo 1969, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section. Provides that payments of aid to dependent children would be raised to \$38.00 a month from \$33.00 for a needy relative, to \$48.00 from \$43.00 for the first child, and to \$29.00 from \$24.00 for each additional child. SCS-P/H June 14, 73 (148-6, 9 a); P/S June 13, 73 (25-5, 4 a).

HB 731 — Abortion — rights of refusal: Any doctor, medical center or hospital may refuse to perform an abortion if it is against moral or ethical policy. P/H May 3, 73 (138-18, 6 a, 1 p); P/S June 8, 73 (25-5, 4 a); A/June 23, 73.

HB 781 — Abortion techniques: Sets down procedures for any abortions performed in the state. F/H Apr 25, 73 (56-100, 7 a).

HJR 18 — Equal rights amendment: Ratifies the equal rights amendment to the U.S. Constitution. F/H May 10, 73 (70-81, 11 a, 1 p).

HJR 19 — Lower Voting Age: Submits to voters a proposal to lower the voting age to 18 years and reduce residency requirements from one year to 60 days in the state, and from 60 to 30 days in the county, city or town. P/H May 3, 73 (146-1, 16 a); D/SC.

HJR 39 — Fuel tax for mass transit: Amends the state constitution to levy sales tax on gasoline to support local mass transportation systems. P/H May 10, 73 (121-16, 26a).

Facts on the 77th Missouri General Assembly

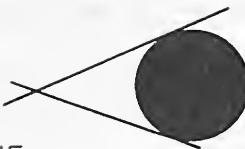
Convened:	Jan. 3, 1973
Adjourned sine die:	June 30, 1973
Final Bills signed:	Aug. 9, 1973
Bills Approved:	209
Bills Vetoed:	14
House Bills Introduced:	872
Senate Bills Introduced:	330
House Joint Resolution Introduced:	58
Senate Joint Resolution Introduced:	13

MISSOURI HOUSE VOTES

REPRESENTATIVES

MISSOURI HOUSE VOTES

REPRESENTATIVES	HB37	HB55	HB58	HB61	HB63	HB78	HB79	HB84	HB85	HB120	HB149	HB219	HB311	HB315	HB384	HB478	HB514	HB731	HB781	HJR18	HJR39	\$B37	SB45	SB68	SB77	SB155	SB302	SB321
King, V. (D-16)	N	Y	Y	A	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kostron, F. E. (D-99)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Lang, E. (R-114)	N	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	A	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Langsford, L. (R-147)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Leisure, J. (D-83)	Y	A	A	A	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Lemon, J. L. (R-48)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Lowenstein, H. (R-34)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Maddox, L. W. (D-163)	N	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	A	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	A	A	Y
Mareschal, G. J. (D-57)	Y	A	N	A	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	A	A	Y
Marriott, G. (D-37)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Martin, Harold, H. Jr. Sr. (D-82)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Martin, Richard E. (D-7)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
McCubbin, C. J. (R-118)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	A
McKamey, L. (D-36)	Y	A	Y	A	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	A	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	A	A	Y
Mead, L. E. (R-111)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Meyer, W. L. (D-53)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Miller, Margaret (R-145)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	A	A	Y
Miller, Wesley A. (R-121)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Mitchell, J. B. (R-134)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	A	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	P
Morgan, H. (D-135)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Mueller, Allan (D-62)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	A
Mueller, Walt (R-93)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Mulvaney, J. P. (D-61)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Murray, G. R. (R-90)	N	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Nilges, A. (D-126)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	A
O'Connor, J. G. (D-70)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Osbourn, D. R. (D-14)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	P	N	N	A	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
O'Toole, Daniel (D-55)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
O'Toole, William R. (D-97)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Ottinger, E. E. (R-101)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Peterson, W. A. (D-46)	A	P	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Piekarski, S. (D-64)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Proffer, M. E. (D-155)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	A	A	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Quarles, R. (D-63)	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Rabbitt, R. J. (D-85)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Raisch, W. (R-107)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Randall, D. (D-8)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Reed, D. (R-29)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Reisch, H. F. (R-110) N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Riley, J. N. (D-88)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Rivers, N. J. (D-79)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Roderick, G. J. (D-19)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Rojas, P. G. (D-23)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Rothman, K. J. (D-77)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Russell, James (D-58)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Russell, John T. (R-150)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Rust, G. (R-156)	N	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Ryan, T. (D-17)	A	A	A	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	P
Scaglia, P. P. (D-30)	A	N	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Schieff, E. L. (D-60)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Schnatmeier, O. (R-52)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Schorgel, J. (D-24)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Schrader, L. W. (D-137)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Scott, J. E. (D-87)	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	A
Seay, W. E. (D-129)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Sharp, J. A. (R-38)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Shear, S. Sue (D-76)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Sivils, C. (R-116)</																												



by TOM LAUE

ILLINOIS POLITICS

Tom Laue is a statehouse reporter for UPI. Before that he worked for AP in Chicago. He is a graduate of University of Illinois Journalism School.

Whatever else can be said about Illinois House Speaker **W. Robert Blair**, this much is certain — he is a gut fighter.

Early last year, Blair was trying to put down a stiff challenge in the speaker's race from his own GOP majority leader, Rep. **Henry Hyde** of Park Ridge. Hyde and several dozen other Republicans were tired of the treatment (high-handed and arrogant, they said) Blair had given them in his first term as speaker. The dissidents had rallied behind the popular and articulate Hyde, forcing a standoff between Blair and Hyde on roll call after roll call to select a speaker. The night wore on. Neither Hyde nor Blair would budge. Finally, Blair called Hyde into his office. When they emerged, Hyde took a microphone and said there is a time for compromise in all things. He thanked his supporters but said he had decided to give up the fight and asked them to join him in backing Blair. Hyde later told reporters Blair had agreed to keep Hyde as his majority leader and to let him pick one other GOP floor leader if Hyde would support Blair. The deal was made and Blair began his second term as speaker.

The next day, the deal fell apart. Blair told Hyde he couldn't pick a leader of his own choice now because party members loyal to Blair wouldn't sit still for the compromise arrangement. Hyde could still be majority leader, though, Blair said.

Hyde hit the ceiling. He and others disgusted by Blair called hurried hallway press

conferences to berate him. They even produced a written agreement Hyde had demanded of Blair before supporting him. But all the outrage was in vain. Blair's selection as speaker stood up. "Double-crosser" and "sick man" were among the kindest descriptions Blair's detractors had for him. But they all agreed. He had brass.

This brings us to 1976 and Blair's admitted hope of kicking Democrat **Daniel Walker** out of the governor's mansion. To get there, Blair may have to summon all the brass he's got, for the road ahead is not without peril.

In the first place, Blair must win re-election to the House this November. Ordinarily, this would be as easy as cracking Watergate jokes. After all, Blair, 43, has a decade of legislative experience and voters in his 42nd district know their problems will get prompt attention as long as Blair pounds the gavel. It would be to their advantage to keep the Park Forest lawyer and realtor on the job. But something is bothering Blair's Will County constituents. They have a bone to pick with him. They're unhappy with the new Regional Transportation Authority (RTA) for Chicago, the rest of Cook County and the surrounding counties of Lake, Kane, DuPage, McHenry and Will. They think politicians with Chicago interests at heart got together last fall and, ignoring protests from suburban interests, created an RTA that will tap their wallets without giving them decent mass transit service in return. Blair was one of the RTA's architects. He and Walker and other legislative leaders met behind closed doors, came up with a compromise RTA plan and rammed it through to passage. All the while, suburban lawmakers were pleading for things like one RTA board member from each outlying county instead of two for all five, a guarantee that all the money raised in each RTA area would be spent there and a chance for counties to get out of the RTA if they chose. Blair heard these cries, but a deal had been cut. The RTA went on the March 19 referendum ballot without changes to satisfy suburban demands.

On election day, RTA became law on the strength of the Chicago turnout, even though suburban voters said no. Before the referendum, Blair said he wasn't worried about voter sentiment on RTA in his home district. After the referendum, he dropped a bomb on RTA. Blair proposed legislation changing the RTA to let outlying counties vote themselves out. He also became an enthusiastic backer of all the other things suburbanites wanted in the first place, and more. There have been untold news stories detailing Blair's plan to make RTA more palatable to suburban tastes. Blair bristles at charges his sudden shift on RTA is a simple political expedient. He says, he's responding to obvious voter demands in the best tradition of democracy. Whichever way, the point is that Blair, for one, is not viewing his re-election as a foregone conclusion.

If Blair clears this first hurdle, he faces another imponderable. Will the Republican party cling to its majority in the Illinois House this November, thereby giving Blair a third shot at the speakership forum he wants to run for governor? As it is, the GOP enjoys the slimmest of all margins — one vote. Democrats are not unmindful of the impact Watergate might have on Republicans everywhere — not just in Washington — and they can be expected to hammer away at this theme. Republicans will counter by saying Watergate is a federal fungus, limited to the Potomac. Then they will haul out their heavy ammo, asking voters why **Paul Powell**, **Otto Kerner**, **Thomas Keane** and most of the other scandal-marred politicians in Illinois are Democrats. Local issues will play a part, of course. But all it will take to rob Blair of the prominent post he would like to launch a gubernatorial campaign is one more Democrat in the House.

Should Blair survive this second challenge, he would face the stiffest test of all — an almost certain battle against Attorney General **William J. Scott** for the GOP nod. Scott would be ending his second term as the state's chief lawyer in 1976 and indications are he would like to move on to something else, like governor. Scott, 47, is a steely-eyed pollution fighter who turned down the chance to run for the U.S. Senate against Adlai Stevenson III. Many Republican's thought he was the GOP's only chance against the venerable Stevenson name. After all, Scott out-polled everyone on the ballot in 1972, Democrat or Republican. But Scott declined, saying his pollution and crime-fighting efforts were more important than the U.S. Senate.

If it comes to this — a primary clash between Scott and Blair — it's hard to imagine Blair the winner. Scott's name is well-known and respected throughout the state while Blair's is relatively obscure. But Blair could overcome this problem and give Scott a hard fight. For one thing, Blair has assembled a dedicated and efficient public relations team. Often, anticipating a Walker statement on one subject or another, his PR specialists churn out Blair's retort within minutes. In fact, Walker has helped Blair gain name recognition. Walker is usually willing to do fierce battle with Blair through press releases on tax relief, campaign tactics, the RTA or anything else. Scott's disposition could help Blair in the same way. With a little goading he considers unfair, Scott has been known to launch a blistering attack on an opponent. Blair can also lose his temper, which could make for a searing campaign.

If the scenario unfolds this way, if Blair is victorious over Scott, he would still have to overcome a Democratic foe. This may or may not be Walker, who keeps hinting he'd like to try the White House on for size in 1976. But whoever the Democratic candidate is, he would face in Blair a battle-wise — and brassy — opponent.

ST. LOUIS JOURNALISM REVIEW

"...new journalism review for St. Louis: The midwest has a new guardian against the evil of stale journalism..."

COLUMBIA JOURNALISM REVIEW

Please enter my subscription to the
ST. LOUIS JOURNALISM REVIEW
P.O.Box 3086, St. Louis, Mo. 63130
() 1 yr. / \$5 () 2 yrs./\$9 () 3 yrs./
() 3 yrs./\$12.50

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

STATE ZIP

OCCUPATION

62

How an Illinois bill becomes law

The example below shows the progress of a bill introduced in the House of Representatives. A bill introduced in the Senate will follow the same path but with the role of House and Senate reversed.

Jan. 11 — The bill is introduced in typewritten form on the floor of the House by its author, Representative John Doe. The bill is assigned No. 1001 and is sent to the printer so that an adequate supply of copies will be available to members of the legislature and the public. The bill is automatically handed over to the Committee on Assignment of Bills but 3/5ths of the House can by-pass the Committee (and, therefore, by-pass committee hearings on the bill).

Committee Procedure and First Reading

Jan. 14 — The Committee on Assignment of Bills assigns the bill to the appropriate committee.

Jan. 29 — The Committee to which the bill has been assigned — for example, the Committee on the Judiciary — schedules hearings on the bill. (Scheduled hearings must be publicly posted 6-1/2 days in advance of the hearings. At this time, copies of the bill must also be made available to the public.)

Feb. 6 — A committee hearing is held on House Bill 1001; proponents and opponents present their views as to the merits of the bill. At the conclusion of the hearing, the Committee, meeting in open session to consider action on the bill, decides by majority vote what to report. The committee may attach its own amendments to the bill, and the committee's vote is recorded and published.

Feb. 11 — The committee reports Bill 1001 during a formal session of the House with recommendation that it "do pass." (If the report of the committee is "do not pass," the bill is usually dead and not reported out of committee.) The bill receives its First Reading in the House and debate is scheduled for the bill.

Second Reading

Feb. 18 — The bill receives its Second Reading in the House and debate ensues. The committee amendments are voted up or down. Two amendments from the floor are voted on, one being rejected, one being adopted by majority vote. The bill is ordered printed as amended.

Third Reading And Passage

Feb. 21 — The bill receives its Third Reading in the House and is voted on as it stands. After a vote has been recorded but not announced the sponsor may ask for a postponement consideration. The bill is then put on the Speakers Calendar and can be recalled by the sponsor at a later and perhaps more favorable time. If the bill fails to receive a constitutional majority of 89 votes, it is dead. If the bill receives a majority, it passes and goes to the Senate for action.

Bill Goes To Senate and First Reading

Feb. 24 — The bill receives its First Reading in the Senate and is referred to the Committee on Assignment of Bills.

Feb. 25 — The Committee on Assignment of Bills assigns the bill to the appropriate committee for hearings.

Feb. 26 — The committee holds hearings on the bill and

decides on a majority report, noting its recommendation "do pass" or "do not pass."

Second Reading

March 2 — The bill receives its Second Reading in the Senate and amendatory debate is held. The Senate adopts one additional amendment to the bill.

Third Reading and Passage

March 4 — The bill is called up for final passage and receives its Third Hearing. It is then voted on as it stands. If the bill fails to receive a majority of votes, it is dead. If it receives a majority, it passes. The bill is then referred back to the House for action on the Senate's amendment. If there were no Senate amendments, the bill would be sent to the Governor for approval.

Actions On Amendments

March 8 — The House debates and votes on the Senate's amendment. If the House accepts the amendment, the bill is sent to the Governor for action. If the House does not concur with the Senate's amendment, it asks the Senate to recede from its amendment.

March 9 — The Senate refuses to recede, so the House asks for a conference. If the Senate receded, the bill would be forwarded to the Governor.

March 15 — Both houses appoint a conference committee.

March 17 — The conference committee meets but cannot agree on the amendment in question — which necessitates the appointment of a second conference committee. This would also happen if one or both of the houses failed to approve an agreement reached by the conference committee.

March 29 — The second conference committee reaches an agreement on the amendment to Bill 1001. If no agreement can be reached, the bill is dead.

March 31 — Both houses approve the bill. If one or both did not, the bill would be dead. The bill is forwarded to the Governor for action.

Bill Goes To Governor and Becomes Law

April 2 — The Governor signs the bill into law. Since the adoption of the new Illinois constitution, the Governor is authorized to veto entire bills, line-veto bills (veto parts of bills), item-reduce bills (reduce appropriations) and return to the legislature with recommendation for change. Vetoes can be over-ridden by a 3/5th vote of both Houses (107 in the House and 36 in the Senate). A legislative bill in Illinois can not only be failed or passed in the House or Senate and approved or vetoed by the Governor, but also "held over for the spring calendar," "passed and items reduced" by the Governor, "vetoed in part" by the Governor, "items reduced and vetoed in part" by the Governor, "returned to the legislature by the Governor with recommendation for change," "item restored" by the legislature, "veto overridden" by the legislature, "bill filed without the Governor's signature and became law," "certified," and so forth with occasional combinations of the above.

Illinois

ILLINOIS SENATE VOTES

Illinois Senate Issues

GOVERNOR'S APPOINTMENTS

David Fogel — Appointment of David Fogel to be director of the Department of Corrections. F/S Mar 22 (18-30, Y = +).

Mary Lee Leahy — Appointment of Mary Lee Leahy to be director of the Environmental Protection Agency. F/S Apr 26 (18-5, Y = +).

CIVIL RIGHTS

SB 48 – Busing: Prohibits busing for racial integration. P/S Apr 12 (30-13, Y = -); A/Sept 17.

SB 777 — Public housing: Requires referendum within two-mile radius to construct public housing. P/S May 30 (34-16, Y=-).

HB 602 – Job discrimination: Makes job discrimination for less than honorable discharge an unfair labor practice. Motion to discharge committee. F/S June 20 (23-3, Y = +)

CONSUMER AFFAIRS

**SB 416 – Car insurance: No-fault insurance.
P/S May 17 (31-13, Y = +).**

SB 492 – Carrying charges: Raises carrying charges on balances over \$300. P/S June 1 (31-14, Y = -).

SB 953 — Disclosure of beneficiaries: Requires disclosure of beneficiaries of corporate land trusts. P/S May 25 (31-10, Y = +).

HB 757 – Disclosure of beneficiaries: Requires complete disclosure of beneficiaries of all land trusts. P/S June 28 (38-5, Y = +).

HB 1052 — Wider mobile homes: Allows longer and wider mobile homes on highways. P/S June 28 (31-13, Y = -); A/Sept 12.

EDUCATION

SB 156 – Chicago Education: Elected Chicago Board of Education. P/S Apr 25 (43-9, Y = -).

HB 661 - State Education: Establishes appointed State Board of Education. P/S June 27 (35-1, Y = +).

HB 1748 – Parochiaid: Parochiaid appropriations. P/S June 29 (36-9, Y = -); Bill has become law without signature Sept 10.

Illinois Senate Issues *cont.*

ELECTION REFORM

SB 393 — Media: Allows news media people inside polling places. P/S May 30 (35-5, Y = +).

HB 220 — Voting assistance: Prohibits assistance voting except for physically disabled voters. P/S June 30 (30-12, Y = +).

ENVIRONMENT

HB 41 — Grain elevators: Removes power of Environmental Protection Agency to regulate grain elevators. P/S June 29 (31-11, Y = -); V/Sept 12.

HB 43 — Burning of leaves: Permits open burning of leaves and branches. P/S June 7 (33-10, Y = -); V/Aug 13.

HB 763 — Coal: Postpones restrictions on burning high-sulfur coal. P/S June 26 (30-18, Y = -); Returned to legislature by Gov. with specific recommendation for change. Sept 21. (Amendatory Veto)

ETHICS

HB 1620 — Campaign expenditures: Disclosure of campaign expenditures. Motion to discharge committee. F/S June 27 (20-35, Y = +).

GOVERNMENT REFORM

SJR 23 — Judicial: Eliminates Judicial Retention Ballot. P/S Apr 26 (39-9, Y = -).

HB 230 — Taping meetings: Allows taping meetings of public agencies. F/S June 30 (21-17, Y = +).

KEY

The Illinois voting records were compiled in cooperation with the Independent Voters of Illinois.

Symbols Used in Illinois

Voting Columns

Y: Voted Yes
N: Voted No
A: Absent
P: Present but not voting

Symbols Used in Description of Illinois Bills

H: House
S: Senate
B: Bill
P: Passed
F: Failed
A: Approved by Governor

+: Indicates the legislator has voted in agreement with the position of the Independent Voters of Ill.

-: Indicates the legislator has voted in opposition to the position of the Independent Voters of Ill.

HEALTH & WELFARE

SB 825 — Mental Hospitals: Reforms discharge procedures at mental hospitals. Motion to discharge committee F/S June 1 (24-7, Y = +).

SB 830 — Health Standards: Provides that departments of Public Health and Mental Health set standards for mental health hospitals. P/S May 24 (33-6, Y = +); A/Sept 11.

HB 794 — Lead Poisoning: Lead Poisoning Prevention Act. Motion to table Amendment No. 2, which raise the allowable levels of lead in paint. F/S June 12 (25-26, Y = +).

LABOR

HB 311 — Strike-Breakers: Bans hiring of strike-breakers during a strike or lockout. P/S June 29 (38-10, Y = +).

HB 312 — Minimum Wage: Raises minimum wage. P/S June 30 (38-11, Y = +); A/Sept 21.

SB 205 — "Right-to-Work": "Right-to-Work" Law for government employees. F/S May 29 (22-26, Y = -).

LAW ENFORCEMENT & CIVIL LIBERTIES

SB 419 — Grand Juries: Permits establishment of statewide grand juries. P/S May 8 (33-14, Y = +).

SB 429 — Prisoners: Requires prisoners to pay for medical expenses unrelated to their imprisonment. (Provision is part of bail requirement which increases with number of previous bail allowances.) F/S June 1 (27-11, Y = -).

Illinois House Issues

CIVIL RIGHTS

SB 48 — Busing: Prohibits busing for racial integration. P/H June 29 (103-46, Y = -); A/Sept 17.

SB 777 - Public Housing: Requires referendum within two-mile radius to construct public housing. Amendment 1, to strike the enacting clause. F/H June 29 (65-67, Y = +).

HB 149 — Insurance: Ends "color tax" on insurance by treating Chicago as one rating area. P/H Mar 28 (90-52, Y = +).

HB 238 — Access to Beaches: Equal access for all to Lake Michigan beaches. P/H Apr 12 (89-20, Y = +).

HB 381 - FEPC: Gives FEPC power to initiate complaints. P/H Apr 9 (97-28, Y = +).

HB 602 — Job Discrimination: Makes job discrimination for less than honorable discharge an unfair labor practice. P/H May 24 (97-37, Y = +).

HB 709 — Workers Rights: Workers Residential Rights Act. F/H June 7 (100-27, Y = +).

CONSUMER AFFAIRS

SB 416 — Amendment 4 to No-fault Insurance: No-fault insurance Amendment 4 removes disability threshold for suits for "pain and suffering." P/H June 21 (82-76, Y = -).

HB 18 — Death Penalty: Reinstates death penalty for certain crimes. P/S June 28 (36-16, Y = -); Certified/Nov 8.

HB 20 — Death Penalty: Reinstates death penalty for certain crimes. P/S June 25 (36-12, Y = -); V/Sept 12.

HB 269 — Victims of Crimes: Compensation for victims of crimes. P/S June 18 (31-9, Y = +); A/Aug 23.

HB 475 — Shields Newsmen: Shields news-men's sources of information from disclosure to law enforcement agencies. F/S June 22 (21-18, Y = +).

HB 1398 — Crime: Denies probation when weapons used in commission of crime. P/S June 26 (31-12, Y = -); A/Sept 12.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

SJR 13 — ERA: Equal Rights Amendment. Motion to discharge committee. F/S May 3 (28-19, Y = +).

SB 1050 — Abortions: Specifies facilities where abortions may be performed. P/S June 1 (32-10, Y = +).

YOUTH

HB 200 — Sale of Drinks to Under 19: 19-year olds permitted to drink beer and wine. P/S June 6 (32-23, Y = +); A/June 13.

TRANSPORTATION

HB 89 — Chicago Transit: Chicago Transit Authority subsidy. P/S Mar 14 (38-14); A/June 13.

HB 89 — Chicago Transit: Chicago Transit Authority subsidy. Motion to override Governor's veto. P/S Mar 27 (40-14). Became law/Mar 27.

SB 416 — Amendment 12 to No-fault Insurance: No-fault insurance Amendment 12 establishes \$1,000 medical payment for threshold before permitting suits for "pain and suffering." F/H June 25 (78-85, Y = +).

HB 659 — Utilities Advertising: Prohibits utilities from including advertising expenses in rate increase requests. F/H June 7 (59-51, Y = +).

HB 1052 — Mobile Homes: Allows longer and wider mobile homes on highways. P/H May 25 (100-35, Y = -); A/Sept 12.

HB 1380 — Consumer Protection: Consumer Protection creates the office of Consumer Advocate. P/H June 1 (117-21, Y = +).

HB 1388 — Installment Credit: Allows court to award attorney's fees to either party in installment credit cases. P/H June 1 (96-28, Y = +); A/Sept 7.

EDUCATION

SB 156 — Education: Amendment 2 requires referendum before adopting elective plan for Chicago Board of Education. P/H June 29 (58-45, Y = +).

HJR-CA 16 — Public Instruction: Makes Superintendent of Public Instruction an elective office. P/H May 8 (117-39, Y = -).

HB 661 — Education: Establishes appointed State Board of Education. P/H May 22 (103-49, Y = +); A/Aug 23.

HB 1053 — Education: Establishes elected State Board of Education. F/H June 7 (73-49, Y = -).

Illinois House Issues cont.

HB 1477 — Education: Restricts Mayor's options on Chicago Board of Education appointments. F/H June 8 (44-64, Y = +).

HB 1477 — Education: Amendment 4, makes restrictions on Mayor optional rather than mandatory. F/H May 31 (67-82, Y = -).

HB 1748 — Parochiaid: Appropriates \$25.5 million to parochiaid. P/H June 12 (105-37, Y = -). Bill filed without signature has become law/Sept 10.

ETHICS

HB 1 Candidates: Establishes full disclosure and spending limitations for candidates. F/H Apr 6 (86-39, Y = +).

HB 854 — Nepotism: Prohibits employment of relatives by public officials. F/H June 7 (76-8, Y = +).

HB 1620 — Candidates: Amendment 4 includes each and every public official and require disclosure of all contributions of \$25 and over to candidates. F/H May 16 (83-84, Y = -).

GOVERNMENT REFORM

SJR 23 — Judges: Eliminates Judicial Retention Ballot. P/H June 25 (109-51, Y = -).

HJR-CA 12 — Nominations: Allows parties to restrict number of nominations for State Representative to fewer than two. F/H Apr 12 (37-87, Y = -).

HB 682 — Bid: Requires acceptance of lowest bid on airport contracts. F/H June 7 (90-25, Y = +).

HB 687 — Health: Establishes statewide medical examiner system. F/H May 30 (92-59, Y = +).

HB 687 — Health: Motion to reconsider. F/H June 6 (72-36, Y = +).

HB 1060 — Probation: Establishes uniform statewide probation system. P/H June 4 (115-16, Y = +).

ENVIRONMENT

HB 40-41-42 — Environmental Protection: Removes power of Environmental Protection Agency to regulate agriculture. P/H Mar 29 (95-48, Y = -).

HB 43 — Burning of Leaves: Permits open burning of leaves and branches. P/H Mar 13 (115-41, Y = -).

HB 153 — Airport: Prohibits building airport in Lake Michigan. P/H Mar 28 (96-27, Y = +).

HB 208 — Land Fills: Restricts Environmental Protection Agency regulation of land fills. P/H Mar 29 (97-31, Y = -).

HB 295 — Lake Michigan Land: Transfers ownership of submerged Lake Michigan land from U.S. Steel to Chicago Park District. F/H Mar 29 (70-56, Y = +).

HB 291 — Pollution: Gives Pollution Control Board more time before granting variances. P/H Apr 12 (93-37, Y = +); A/Sept 10.

HB 481 — Scenic Rivers: Scenic Rivers Amendment 5 establishes Scenic River Board. P/Second Reading in H Apr 11 (82-51, Y = +).

HB 481 — Scenic Rivers: Scenic Rivers Bill. F/H May (80-43, Y = +).

HB 763 — Burning Coal: Postpones restrictions on burning high-sulfur coal. P/H May

31 (110-38, Y = -).

HB 1692 — Environmental: Requires utilities to file environmental compliance statements with Illinois Commerce Commission. F/H June 8 (56-25, Y = +).

ELECTION REFORM

SB 393 — News Media: Allows news media people inside polling places. Amendment 1 requires unanimous consent of election judges before photographic equipment can be brought in. F/H June 21 (77-88, Y = -).

HB 212 — Elections: Establishes State Board of Elections. P/H May 1 (125-26, Y = +).

HB 220 — Assistance Voting: Prohibits assistance voting except for physically disabled voters. P/H May 1 (95-70, Y = +).

HB 581 — Ballot: Precinct-by-precinct rotation of names on ballot for candidates for State Representative. P/H May 8 (106-34, Y = +).

HEALTH & WELFARE

HB 29 — Health: Makes mental health records confidential. P/H Apr 5 (101-34, Y = +); A/Sept 10.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

HR 176 — Constitutional Amendment: Requires only eighty-nine votes in the House to ratify a constitutional amendment. F/H Apr 4 (69-90, Y = +).

HJR-CA 14 — ERA: Equal Rights Amendment. F/H Apr 4 (95-72, Y = +).

HR 113 — Abortion: Urges Congress to adopt a constitutional amendment prohibiting abortion. P/H May 9 (120-33, Y = -).

HB 710 — Abortion: Prohibits state payments for abortion for a woman on public aid. P/H May 21 (99-50, Y = -).

HB 1822 — Abortion: Prohibits abortion in Illinois. P/H June 5 (102-24, Y = -).

YOUTH

HB 200 — 19 Year Olds: Permits sale of beer and wine to 19 year olds. P/H Mar 15 (96-64, Y = +); A/June 13.

LABOR

HB 3 — Collective Bargaining: Establishes State Labor Relations Board and permits collective bargaining for public employees. F/H Apr 12 (97-55, Y = +).

HB 368 — Compensation: Establishes un-

employment compensation for domestic workers who had received at least \$500 in a calendar year. P/H May 9 (118-23, Y = +).

HB 1652 — Collective Bargaining: Collective bargaining rights for public school employees. P/H June 1 (119-29, Y = +).

LAW ENFORCEMENT & CIVIL LIBERTIES

SB 419 — Grand Juries: Permits establishment of statewide grand juries. F/H June 30 (88-52, Y = +).

HB 18 — Death Penalty: Reinstates death penalty for certain crimes. P/H Apr 10 (110-44, Y = -); certified Nov 8.

HB 20 — Death Penalty: Reinstates death penalty for certain crimes. P/H Apr 12 (101-37, Y = -); V/Sept 12.

HB 125 — News Media: Newsmen's shield. Removes exceptions (to reporter's privilege against compulsory disclosure of sources) other than slander or libel actions. P/H Apr 6 (93-29, Y = +).

HB 161 — Prison Visits: Conjugal prison visits for good behavior. P/H Apr 10 (96-44, Y = +).

HB 269 — Crime: Compensation for victims of crime. P/H Apr 26 (105-50, Y = +); A/Aug 23.

HB 1108 — Gun Registration: Repeals gun registration law. F/H June 8 (85-51, Y = -).

TRANSPORTATION

HB 89 — Chicago Transit: Chicago Transit Authority subsidy. P/H Feb 21 (104-60).

HB 89 — Chicago Transit: Chicago Transit Authority subsidy. Motion to override Governor's veto. P/H Mar 22 (113-49).

HB 634 — Sales Tax: One half percent sales tax reduction. Amendment 2, eliminates reduction for six-county metropolitan Chicago area. P/H June 23 (107-53).

HB 1958 — Chicago Transit: Establishes Regional Transit Authority on Chicago metropolitan area. Amendment 56, authorizes utility tax as one means of financing RTA. P/H June 26 (86-75).

GAMBLING

HB 555 — State Lottery: Establishes State Lottery. P/H May 8 (112-59).

TAXATION

HB 911 — Property Taxes: Freeze on property taxes. P/H May 31 (124-27).

Facts on the 78th General Assembly (1973)

	Senate Bills	House Bills
Total laws passed	409	583
Laws passed		
— items reduced	10	4
— vetoed in part	4	
— items reduced and vetoed in part	6	2
— returned to legislature by Governor with recommendations for change	12	26
— veto overridden	1	1
— item restored	1	
— enacted as passed	375	550
Vetoed	82	78
Bills introduced		
(incl. Special Sessions)	11254	2197
Resolutions introduced	315	688
Joint Resolutions introduced	54	85
Constitutional Amendments introduced	23	27
Joint Session Resolutions	3	

ILLINOIS HOUSE VOTES (*Alsup through Kosinski*)

REPRESENTATIVES	SB 48	SB 777	HB 149	HB 238	HB 381	HB 602	HB 709	SB 416	SB 416	SB 156	HJR-CA 16	HB 661	HB 1053	HB 1477	HB 1477	HB 1748	HB 1	HB 854	HB 1620	SJR 23	HJR-CA 12
Alsup (D-51)	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Anderson (R-35)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y
Arnell (R-10)	Y	N	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	P	Y	Y	Y
Arrigo (D-20) *	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y
Barnes (D-29)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Barry (D-37)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Beatty (D-27)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Beaupre (D-43)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Berman (D-11)	N	Y	N	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Blades (R-54) *	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y
Blair (R-42)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bluthardt (R-5)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Borchers (R-51)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Boyle (D-49)	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bradley (D-44)	P	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Brandt (D-14)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Brinkmeier (D-35)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Brummet (D-55)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Caldwell (D-24)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Calvo (D-56)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Campbell (R-53)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Capparelli (D-16)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Capuzzi (R-19)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Carter (D-20)	A	A	A	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	A	A	Y	Y
Catania (R-22)	AN	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Chapman (D-3)	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Choate (D-59)	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Clabaugh (R-52)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Collins (R-30)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cox (R-33) †	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Craig (D-53)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cunningham (R-54)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Davis (D-22)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Day (R-46)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Deavers (R-44)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	A	A	Y	Y
Deuster (R-32)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Di Prima (D-18)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Douglas (D-12)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Duff (R-1)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Dunn (R-58)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dunne (R-28)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dyer (R-41)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Ebbesen (R-37)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Epton (R-24)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Ewell (D-29)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Farley (D-14)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Fary (D-23)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Fennessey (D-38)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Fleck (R-14)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Flinn (D-57)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Friedland (R-2)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Garmisa (D-19)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Geo-Karis (R-31)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Getty (D-10)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Gibbs (R-50)	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	Y	Y	Y	Y
Giglio (D-30)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Giorgi (D-34)	N	Y	A	A	A	A	A	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	A	A	A	A
Granata (R-20) *	Y	N	A	A	A	A	A	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	A	A	A	A
Griesheimer (R-31)	Y	N	Y	A	A	Y	Y	P	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Grotberg (R-38)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hanahan (D-33)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Harpstrite (R-55)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hart (D-59)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hill (D-39)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hirschfeld (R-52)	H	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	H	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hoffman, G. (R-40)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hoffman, R. (R-6)	Y	N	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Holloway, J. (D-58)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Holloway, R. (R-29)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Houlihan, D. (D-28)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Houlihan, J. (D-13)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hudson (R-41)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hunsicker (R-38)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Huskey (R-8)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hyde (R-18)	Y	N	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jacobs (D-36)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jaffe (D-4)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jones, E. (D-28)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jones, J.D. (R-50)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Juckett (R-4)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Katz (D-1)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Keller (D-54)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kelly (D-9)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kempiners (R-39)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kennedy (D-56)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kent (R-48)	Y</td																				

ILLINOIS HOUSE VOTES *cont.*

REPRESENTATIVES	HB 259	HB 291	HB 481	HB 763	HB 1692	SB 393	HB 212	HB 220	HB 581	HJR-CA 14	HR 113	HB 200	HB 3	HB 368	HB 1652	SB 419	HB 18	HB 20	HB 125	HB 161	HB 269	HB 1108	HB 89	HB 89	HB 634	HB 1958	HB 911
Alsup (D-51)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Anderson (R-35)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Arnell (R-10)	N	N	N	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Arrigo (D-20) *	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Barnes (D-29)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Barry (D-37)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Beatty (D-27)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Beaupre (D-43)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Berman (D-11)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Blades (R-54) *	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Blair (R-42)	N	N	N	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Bluthardt (R-5)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Borchers (R-51)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Boyle (D-49)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Bradley (D-44)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Brandt (D-14)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Brinkmeier (D-35)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Brummet (D-55)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Caldwell (D-24)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Calvo (D-56)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Campbell (R-53)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Capparelli (D-16)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Capuzzi (R-19)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Carter (D-20)	A	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Catania (R-22)	A	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Chapman (D-3)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Choate (D-59)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Clabaugh (R-52)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Collins (R-30)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Cox (R-53) †	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Craig (D-53)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Cunningham (R-54)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Davis (D-22)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Day (R-46)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Deavers (R-44)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Deuster (R-32)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Di Prima (D-18)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Douglas (D-12)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Duff (R-1)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Dunn (R-58)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Dunne (R-28)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Dyer (R-41)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Ebbesen (R-37)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Epton (R-24)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Ewell (D-29)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Farley (D-14)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Fary (D-23)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Fennessey (D-38)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Fleck (R-14)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Flinn (D-57)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Friedland (R-2)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Garmisa (D-19)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Geo-Karis (R-31)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Getty (D-10)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Gibbs (R-50)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Giglio (D-30)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Giorgi (D-34)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Granata (R-20) *	A	A	A	A	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Griesheimer (R-31)	N	A	A	A	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Grotberg (R-38)	N	A	A	A	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Hanahan (D-33)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Harpstrite (R-55)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Hart (D-59)	P	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Hill (D-39)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Hirschfeld (R-52)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Hoffman, G. (R-40)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Hoffman, R. (R-6)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Holloway, J. (D-58)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Holloway, R. (R-29)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y</td																

ILLINOIS HOUSE VOTES (*Kozubowski through Yourell*)

ILLINOIS HOUSE VOTES *cont.*

REPRESENTATIVES	HB 299	HB 291	HB 481	HB 763	HB 1692	SB 393	HB 212	HB 220	HB 581	HJR-CA 14	HR 113
Kozubowski (D-23)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	
Krause (D-57)			Y	A	Y	A	Y	N	A	Y	
Kriegsman (R-45)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	
Kucharski (R-27)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	
Lal'leur (R-2)			Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	
Lauer (R-44)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	
Laurino (D-15)				Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
Lechowicz (D-17)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Leinenweber (R-42)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
Lemke (D-25)			Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
Leon (D-17)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Londridgan (D-50)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Lundy (D-11)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Macdonald (R-3)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Madigan (D-27)			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Mahar (R-9)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Mann (D-24)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	N	Y	Y	Y	
Maragos (D-30)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	N	Y	Y	Y	
Martin (D-26)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Matijevich (D-31)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
McAuliffe (R-16)			N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
McAvoy (R-25)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
McClain (D-48)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
McCormick (R-59)	N	Y	N	Y	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
McCourt (R-11)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
McGah (D-6)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
McGrew (D-47)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
McLendon (D-22)			Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
McMaster (R-47)			Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
McPartlin (D-18)			Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
Merlo (D-12)			Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
Miller, K. (R-37)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Miller, T. (R-10)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Molloy (R-21)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Mugalian (D-2)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Murphy (R-32)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Nardulli (D-19)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Neff (R-47)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
North (R-34)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Palmer (R-8)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Pappas (R-36)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Patrick (D-21)			Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
Peters (R-15)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Philip (R-40)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Pierce (D-32)			Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Polk (R-36)			Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Porter (R-1)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Randolph (R-13)	A	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Rayson (D-9)			Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Redmond (D-40)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Rigney (R-35)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Rose (R-49)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Ryan (R-43)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Sangmeister (D-42)			Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Schisler (D-48)			Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Schllickman (R-4)			Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Schneider (D-41)			Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Schoeberlein (R-39)			Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Schraeder (D-46)			Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Sevcik (R-7)			Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Sharp (D-49)			Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Shea (D-7)			Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Simms (R-34)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Sim: (D-21)			Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Skinner (R-33)			Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Soderstrom (R-45)			Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Springer (R-58)			Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Stedelin (D-55)			Y	Y	P	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Stiehl (R-57)			Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Stone (D-52)			Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Taylor (D-26)			Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Telcszer (R-12)			Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Terzich (D-25)			Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Thompson (D-13)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Tipswold (D-51)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Totten (R-3)			N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Tuerk (R-46)			N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Von Boeckman (D-45)			Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Vaddell (R-33)			Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Vall (R-23)			Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Walsh, R. (R-5)	A	A	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Walsh, W. (R-6)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Walters (R-56)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Washburn (R-43)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Washington (D-26)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	P	N	Y	Y	Y	
Williams (D-5)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
Wolf (R-17)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Wolfe (D-15)	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
Wourell (D-8)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	

How a U.S. bill



becomes law



The following explanation of how a bill becomes law incorporates the changes made in the legislative process by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970. The Act, which cleared Congress Oct. 8, 1970, was designed to improve the operations of Congress in committee and on the floor, to provide Congress with better means of evaluating the Federal Budget and with improved resources for research and information.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS

A House Member (including the Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico and nonvoting delegates of the District of Columbia, Guam and the Virgin Islands) may introduce any one of several types of bills and resolutions by handing it to the Clerk of the House or placing it in a box called the hopper. A senator first gains recognition of the presiding officer to announce the introduction of a bill. If objection is offered by any senator the introduction of the bill is postponed until the following day.

As the next step in either the House or Senate, the bill is numbered, referred to the appropriate committee, labeled with the sponsor's name, and sent to the Government Printing Office so that copies can be made for subsequent study and action. Senate bills may be jointly sponsored and carry several Senators' names. In the House, until April 25, 1967, each bill carried the name of one sponsor only; however, the House voted to allow cosponsorship of bills, setting a limit of 25 cosponsors on any one bill. Bills written in the Executive Branch and proposed as Administration measures usually are intro-

duced by the chairmen of the Congressional committees that have jurisdiction over the subjects involved.

Types of Congressional measures:

Bills—Prefixed with "HR" in the House, "S" in the Senate, followed by a number. Used as the form for most legislation, whether general or special, public or private.

Joint Resolutions—Designated H J Res or S J Res. Subject to the same procedure as bills, with the exception of a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution. The latter must be approved by two-thirds of both houses and is thereupon sent directly to the Administrator of General Services for submission to the states for ratification rather than being presented to the President for his approval.

Concurrent Resolutions—Designated H Con Res or S Con Res. Used for matters affecting the operations of both houses. These resolutions do not become law.

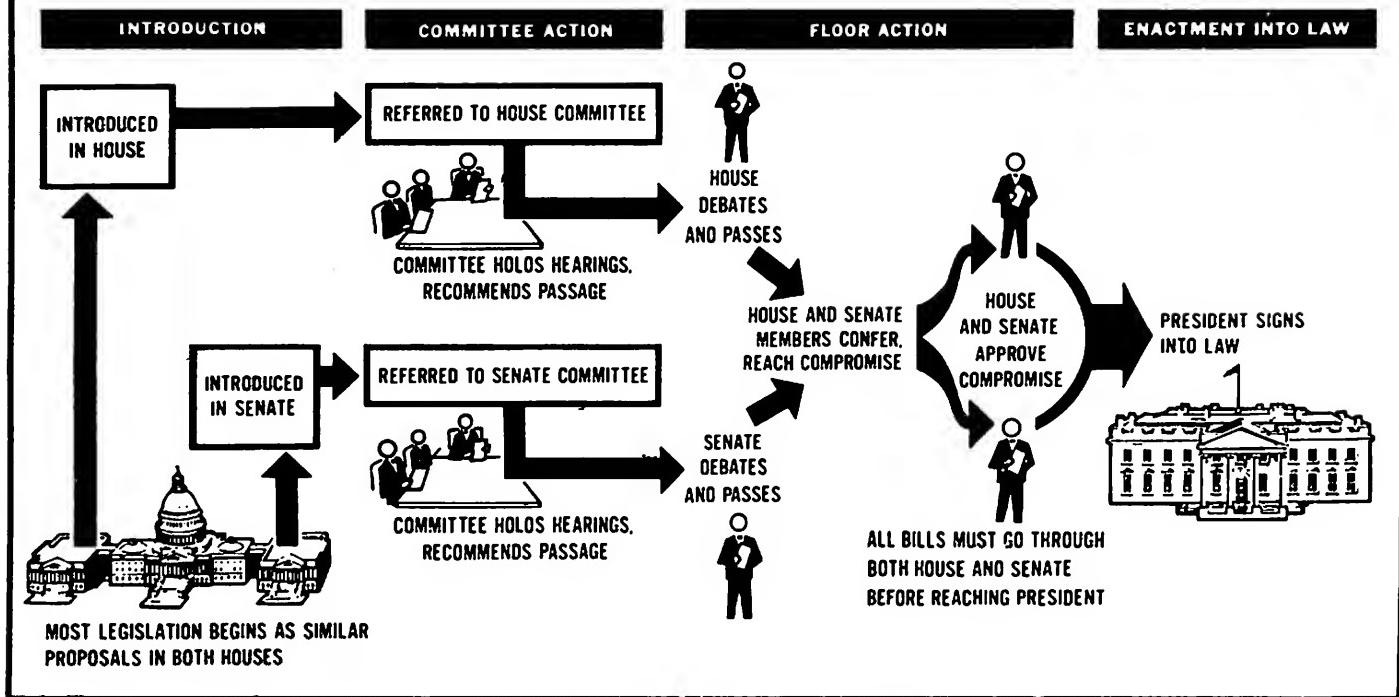
Resolutions—Designated H Res or S Res. Used for a matter concerning the operation of either house alone and adopted only by the chamber in which it originates.

COMMITTEE ACTION

A bill is referred to the appropriate committee by the House parliamentarian on the Speaker's order, or by the Senate President. Sponsors may indicate their preferences for referral, although custom and chamber rule generally govern. An exception is the referral of private bills, which are sent to whatever group is designated by their sponsors. Bills are technically considered "read for the first time" when referred to House committees.

HOW A BILL BECOMES LAW

THIS GRAPHIC SHOWS THE MOST TYPICAL WAY IN WHICH PROPOSED LEGISLATION IS ENACTED INTO LAW. THERE ARE MORE COMPLICATED, AS WELL AS SIMPLER, ROUTES, AND MOST BILLS FALL BY THE WAYSIDE AND NEVER BECOME LAW.



of the Whole has acted, it "rises," the Speaker returns as the presiding officer of the House and the Member appointed chairman of the Committee of the Whole reports the action of the Committee and its recommendations.

VOTES. Voting on bills may occur repeatedly before they are finally approved or rejected. The House votes on the rule for the bill and on various amendments to the bill. Voting on amendments often is a more illuminating test of a bill's support than is the final tally. Sometimes Members approve final passage of bills after vigorously supporting amendments which, if adopted, would have scuttled the legislation.

The Senate has three different methods of voting: an untabulated voice vote, a standing vote (called a division) and a recorded roll call to which Members answer "yea" or "nay" when their names are called. The House also employs voice and standing votes, but since January 1973 yeas and nays have been recorded by an electronic voting device, eliminating the need for time-consuming roll calls.

Another method of voting, used in the House only, is the teller vote. Traditionally, Members filed up the center aisle past counters; only vote totals were announced. Since 1971, one-fifth of a quorum can demand that the votes of individual members be recorded, thereby forcing them to take a public position on amendments to key bills. Electronic voting now is commonly used for this purpose.

After amendments to a bill have been voted upon, a vote may be taken on a motion to recommit the bill to committee. If carried, this vote removes the bill from the chamber's calendar. If the motion is unsuccessful, the bill then is "read for the third time." An actual reading

usually is dispensed with. Until 1965, an opponent of a bill could delay this move by objecting and asking for a full reading of an engrossed (certified in final form) copy of the bill. After the "third reading," the vote on final passage is taken.

The final vote may be followed by a motion to reconsider, and this motion itself may be followed by a move to lay the motion on the table. Usually, those voting for the bill's passage vote for the tabling motion, thus safeguarding the final passage action. With that, the bill has been formally passed by the chamber. While a motion to reconsider a Senate vote is pending on a bill, the measure cannot be sent to the House.

ACTION IN SECOND HOUSE

After a bill is passed it is sent to the other chamber. This body may then take one of several steps. It may pass the bill as is--accepting the other chamber's language. It may send the bill to committee for scrutiny or alteration, or reject the entire bill, advising the other house of its actions. Or it may simply ignore the bill submitted while it continues work on its own version of the proposed legislation. Frequently, one chamber may approve a version of a bill that is greatly at variance with the version already passed by the other house, and then substitute its amendments for the language of the other, retaining only the latter's bill designation.

A provision of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 permits a separate House vote on any nongermane amendment added by the Senate to a House-passed bill and requires a majority vote to approve the amendment. Previously the House was forced to act on the bill as a

When a bill reaches a committee it is placed upon the group's calendar. At that time it comes under the sharpest Congressional focus. Its chances for passage are quickly determined—and the great majority of bills fall by the legislative roadside. Failure of a committee to act on a bill is equivalent to killing it; the measure can be withdrawn from the group's purview only by a discharge petition signed by a majority of the House membership on House bills, or by adoption of a special resolution in the Senate. Discharge attempts rarely succeed.

The first committee action taken on a bill usually is a request for comment on it by interested agencies of the Government. The committee chairman may assign the bill to a subcommittee for study and hearings, or it may be considered by the full committee. Hearings may be public, closed (executive session), or both. A subcommittee, after considering a bill, reports to the full committee its recommendations for action and any proposed amendments.

The full committee then votes on its recommendation to the House or Senate. This procedure is called "ordering a bill reported." Occasionally a committee may order a bill reported unfavorably; most of the time a report, submitted by the chairman of the committee to the House or Senate, calls for favorable action on the measure since the committee can effectively "kill" a bill by simply failing to take any action.

When a committee sends a bill to the chamber floor, it explains its reasons in a written statement, called a report, which accompanies the bill. Often committee members opposing a measure issue a dissenting minority report.

Frequently, the committee proposes amendments to the bill. If they are substantial and the measure is complicated, the committee may order a "clean bill" introduced, which will embody the proposed amendments. The original bill then is put aside and the "clean bill," with a new number, is reported to the floor.

The chamber must approve, alter, or reject the committee amendments before the bill itself can be put to a vote.

FLOOR ACTION

After a bill is reported back to the house where it originated, it is placed on the calendar.

There are five legislative calendars in the House, issued in one cumulative calendar titled Calendars of the United States House of Representatives and History of Legislation. The House Calendars are:

The Union Calendar to which are referred bills raising revenues, general appropriation bills and any measures directly or indirectly appropriating money or property. It is the Calendar of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

The House Calendar to which are referred all bills of a public character not raising revenue or appropriating money or property.

The Consent Calendar to which are referred bills of a noncontroversial nature that are passed without debate when the Consent Calendar is called on the first and third Mondays of each month.

The Private Calendar to which are referred bills for relief in the nature of claims against the United States or private immigration bills that are passed without debate when the Private Calendar is called the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

The Discharge Calendar to which are referred mo-

tions to discharge committees when the necessary signatures are signed to a discharge petition.

There is only one legislative calendar in the Senate and one "executive calendar" for treaties and nominations presented to the Senate. When the Senate Calendar is called, each Senator is limited to five minutes' debate on each bill.

DEBATE. A bill is brought to debate by varying procedures. If a routine measure, it may await the call of the calendar. If it is urgent or important, it can be taken up in the Senate either by unanimous consent or by a majority vote. The Policy Committee of the majority party in the Senate schedules the bills that it wants taken up for debate.

In the House, precedence is granted if a special rule is obtained from the Rules Committee. A request for a special rule is usually made by the chairman of the committee that favorably reported the bill, supported by the bill's sponsor and other committee members. The request, considered by the Rules Committee in the same fashion that other committees consider legislative measures, is in the form of a resolution providing for immediate consideration of the bill. The Rules Committee reports the resolution to the House where it is debated and voted upon in the same fashion as regular bills. If the Rules Committee should fail to report a rule requested by a committee, there are several ways to bring the bill to the House floor—under suspension of the rules, on Calendar Wednesday or by a discharge motion.

The resolutions providing special rules are important because they specify how long the bill may be debated and whether it may be amended from the floor. If floor amendment is banned, the bill is considered under a "closed rule" which permits only members of the committee that first reported the measure to the House to alter its language, subject to chamber acceptance.

When a bill is debated under an "open rule," amendments may be offered from the floor. Committee amendments are always taken up first, but may be changed, as may all amendments up to the second degree, i.e., an amendment to an amendment to an amendment is not in order.

Duration of debate in the House depends on whether the bill is under discussion by the House proper or before the House when it is sitting as the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. In the former, the amount of time for debate is determined either by special rule or is allocated with an hour for each Member if the measure is under consideration without a rule. In the Committee of the Whole the amount of time agreed on for general debate is equally divided between proponents and opponents. At the end of general discussion, the bill is read section by section for amendment. Debate on an amendment is limited to five minutes for supporters and five minutes for opponents.

Senate debate is usually unlimited. It can be halted only by unanimous consent or by "cloture," which requires a two-thirds vote.

The House sits as the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union when it first considers any tax measure or bill dealing with public appropriations. It can also resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole if a Member moves to do so and the motion is carried. The Speaker appoints a Member to serve as the chairman. The rules of the House permit the Committee of the Whole to meet with any 100 Members on the floor, and to amend and act on bills with a quorum of the 100, within the time limitations mentioned previously. When the Committee

whole; the only way to defeat the nongermane amendment was to reject the entire bill.

Often the second chamber makes only minor changes. If these are readily agreed to by the other house, the bill then is routed to the White House for signing. However, if the opposite chamber basically alters the bill submitted to it, the measure usually is "sent to conference." The chamber that has possession of the "papers" (engrossed bill, engrossed amendments, messages of transmittal) requests a conference and the other chamber agrees to it.

Conference. A conference undertakes to harmonize conflicting House and Senate versions of a legislative bill. The conference is staffed by interested senior Members, appointed by the presiding officers of the two houses, from the committees which managed the bills. Under this arrangement the Members of one house who are most familiar with the bill have the duty of trying to maintain their chamber's position in the face of amending actions by the conferees (or "managers") of the other house.

The number of conferees from each chamber may vary, the range usually being from three to nine Members in each group, depending upon the length or complexity of the bill involved. There may be five Representatives and three Senators on the conference committee, or the reverse. But a majority vote controls the action of each group so that a larger representation does not give one chamber a voting advantage over the other chamber's conferees.

Theoretically, conferees are not allowed to write new legislation in reconciling the two versions before them, but this curb sometimes is bypassed. Many bills have been put into acceptable compromise form only after new language was provided by the conferees. The 1970 Reorganization Act attempted to tighten restrictions on conferees by forbidding them to introduce any language on a topic that neither chamber sent to conference or to modify any topic beyond the scope of the different House and Senate versions.

Frequently the ironing out of difficulties takes days or even weeks. Conferences on involved appropriation bills sometimes are particularly drawn out.

As a conference proceeds, conferees reconcile their differences, but generally they grant concessions only insofar as they remain sure that the chamber they represent will accept the compromises. Occasionally, uncertainty over how either house will react, or the positive refusal of a chamber to back down on a disputed amendment, results in an impasse, and the bills die in conference even

though each was approved by its sponsoring chamber.

Conferees sometimes go back to their respective chambers for further instructions, when they report certain portions in disagreement. Then the chamber concerned can either "recede and concur" in the amendment of the other house, or "insist on its amendment."

When the conferees have reached agreement, they prepare a conference report embodying their recommendations. The reports, in document form, must be submitted to each house. The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 provides that Senate and House conferees must jointly prepare an explanatory statement for every conference report and that all conference reports and accompanying statements must be printed in both houses. Previously conference reports were printed in the House with an explanatory statement prepared by the House conferees only; in the Senate an explanation was often made orally by one of the conferees.

The conference report must be approved by each house. Consequently, approval of the report is approval of the compromise bill. In the order of voting on conference reports, the chamber which asked for a conference yields to the other chamber the opportunity to vote first.

Final Steps. After a bill has been passed by both the House and Senate, all of the original papers are sent to the enrolling clerk of the chamber in which the bill originated. He then prepares an enrolled bill which is printed on parchment paper. When this bill has been certified as correct by the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House, depending on which chamber originated the bill, it is signed first (no matter whether it originated in the Senate or House) by the Speaker of the House and then by the President of the Senate. It is next sent to the White House to await action.

If the President approves the bill he signs it, dates it and usually writes the word "approved" on the document. If he does not sign it within 10 days (Sundays excepted) and Congress is in session, the bill becomes law without his signature.

However, should Congress adjourn before the 10 days expire, and the President has failed to sign the measure, it does not become law. This procedure is called the pocket veto. Occasionally a President vetoes a bill by refusing to sign it and returning it to the Congress with a message stating his reasons. The message is sent to the chamber which originated the bill. If no action is taken there on the message, the bill dies. Sometimes, however, Congress attempts to override the President's veto and enact the bill, "the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding." Overriding of a veto requires a two-thirds vote of those present, who must number a quorum and vote by roll call.

Debate can precede this vote, with motions permitted to lay the message on the table, postpone action on it, or refer it to committee. If the President's veto is overridden by a two-thirds vote in both houses, the bill becomes law. Otherwise it is dead, and can be revived only by reintroduction and routing through the process all bills undergo.

When bills are passed finally and signed, or passed over a veto, they are given law numbers in numerical order as they become law. There are two series of numbers, one for public and one for private laws, starting at the number "1" for each two-year term of Congress. They are then identified by law number and by Congress—i.e., Private Law 21, 90th Congress; Public Law 250, 90th Congress (or PL 90-250).

SEATTLE WASHINGTON

- THE "ACTION-VIEW" MOTEL
- 5 MINUTES FROM DOWNTOWN, CONVENTION CENTER
- UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
- WOODLAND PARK ZOO
- LARGE SOUNDPROOF ROOMS/SUITES
- TV, RADIO, SWIMMING POOL
- FAMILY UNITS WITH KITCHENS
- FREE PARKING
- COMMERCIAL RATES
- MAJOR CREDIT CARDS
- BUSINESS AND GROUP MEETING ROOMS

Reserve thru Best Western
or call (206) 284-1900



CONTINENTAL
Plaza Motel
(U.S. 99 North)

2500 Aurora North (U.S. 99)
Seattle, WA 98109

Congress

The following U.S. Senate and U.S. House Votes were cast during the First Session of the 93rd (1973) Congress.

KEY TO SYMBOLS USED IN DESCRIPTION OF BILLS

D:	Democrat
R:	Republican
HR:	House Bill
S:	Senate Bill
H Res:	House Resolution
ND:	Northern Democrats
SD:	Southern Democrats

KEY TO SYMBOLS USED IN VOTING COLUMNS

Y:	Voted for
✓:	Paired for
†:	Announced for
N:	Voted against
X:	Paired against
-:	Announced against
P:	Voted "present"
●:	Voted "present" to avoid possible conflict of interest
?:	Did not vote or otherwise make a position known

1973 U.S. HOUSE VOTES on Senate and House Bills

H Res 259. Open Committee Meetings. Adoption of the resolution amending House rules to require open committee meetings except where national security or personal privacy was involved, or where the committee decided by majority vote to close its doors. Adopted 371-27: R 172-9; D 199-18 (ND 138-3; SD 61-15), March 7, 1973. The President did not take a position on the resolution.

HR 17. Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Passage of the bill amending the Vocational Rehabilitation Act to extend for two years the authorization of grants to states for vocational rehabilitation services, at an authorization of \$1.5-billion, and authorizing new grants for a three-year period for rehabilitation services to persons with severe disabilities. Passed 318-57: R 118-50; D 200-7 (ND 141-0; SD 59-7), March 8, 1973. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

HR 71. Older Americans Act. Passage of the bill to strengthen and expand programs under the Older Americans Act of 1965, to authorize \$1.4-billion over a three-year period and to strengthen representation of the interests of the elderly at the federal level. Passed 329-69: R 113-65; D 216-4 (ND 143-0; SD 73-4), March 13, 1973. The President did not take a position on the bill.

H Res 308. Internal Security Committee Funding. Adoption of the resolution providing \$475,000 in expenses for the Internal Security Committee for the first session of the 93rd Congress. Adopted 289-101: R 164-11; D 125-90 (ND 55-87; SD 70-3), March 22, 1973. The President did not take a position on the resolution.

HR 5293. Peace Corps Authorization. Passage of the bill authorizing for the Peace Corps appropriations of \$77-million for fiscal 1974 and \$80-million for fiscal 1975. Passed 299-72: R 128-46; D 171-26 (ND 129-1; SD 42-25), March 29, 1973. The President did not take a position on the bill.

HR 3298. Sustain Veto. Rural Water-Sewer Grants. Passage over the President's April 5 veto of the bill to require the secretary of agriculture to spend the entire amount appropriated by Congress each fiscal year for water and sewer grants to rural communities. Rejected (President's veto sustained) 225-189: R 24-161; D 201-28 (ND 141-8; SD 60-20), April 10, 1973. A two-thirds majority vote (276 in this case) is

needed to override a veto. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

'S 502. Mass Transit. Federal-Aid Highway Program. Anderson amendment (D Calif.) to permit urban areas to use \$700-million in each of fiscal years 1974-76 from the Highway Trust Fund for mass transit projects or roads. Rejected by recorded teller vote 190-215: R 70-114; D 120-101 (ND 112-33; SD 8-68), April 19, 1973. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

'HR 6768. Reduce Funds. U.N. Environmental Program. Gross (R Iowa) amendment to reduce the U.S. contribution to the United Nations environmental program from \$40-million over fiscal 1974-78 to \$2.5-million for fiscal 1974 only. Rejected by recorded teller vote 164-216: R 89-87; D 75-129 (ND 22-107; SD 53-22), May 15, 1973. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

'HR 6768. Funds. U.N. Environmental Program. Passage of the bill to authorize a \$40-million contribution by the United States over fiscal 1974-78, with a maximum of \$10-million for fiscal 1974, to the U.N. Environmental Fund, established to coordinate and support work on international environmental concerns. Passed 266-123: R 116-62; D 150-61 (ND 122-12; SD 28-49), May 15, 1973. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

HR 7528. NASA Authorization, Fiscal 1974. Passage of the bill authorizing \$3.1-billion for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for fiscal 1974 for the U.S. space program and related activities. Passed 322-73: R 152-25; D 170-48 (ND 100-42; SD 70-6), May 23, 1973. The President did not take a position on the bill.

HR 6458. Emergency Medical Services. Passage of the bill to authorize \$145-million for fiscal years 1974-76 for grants to local communities to plan, establish or initially operate emergency medical care systems and for research and training in emergency medical services. Passed 261-96: R 72-88; D 189-8 (ND 127-0; SD 62-8), May 31, 1973. The President did not take a position on the bill.

'HR 7935. Limiting Minimum Wage. Ichord (D Mo.) amendment to delete from the bill the provisions extending coverage to state and local government employees. Rejected by recorded teller vote 182-233: R 131-51; D 51-182 (ND 8-146; SD 43-36), June 6, 1973. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

' HR 7935. Minimum Wage. Passage of the bill to increase the hourly minimum wage, to extend coverage to about 6 million workers and to extend overtime pay cover-

age to certain employees previously exempted. Passed 287-130: R 79-104; D 208-26 (ND 151-2; SD 57-24), June 6, 1973. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

HR 5293. Peace Corps Authorization, Fiscal 1974. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to authorize \$77-million for the Peace Corps in fiscal 1974. Passed 329-64: R 138-37; D 191-27 (ND 140-2; SD 51-25), June 12, 1973. The President did not take a position on the bill.

HR 3926. Arts and Humanities. Passage of the bill to extend the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities through fiscal 1976. Passed 309-63: R 123-45; D 186-18 (ND 131-4; SD 55-14), June 14, 1973. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

HR 8760. Problems Of Handicapped. Transportation Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Yates (D Ill.) amendment to add \$3-million to funds in the bill for research and development for the purpose of alleviating the transportation problems of the handicapped on mass transit systems. Rejected by recorded teller vote 204-213: R 53-135; D 151-78 (ND 126-28; SD 25-50), June 20, 1973. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

'HR 7824. Restrictions. Legal Services Corporation. Quie (R Minn.) amendment extending restrictions on lobbying by poverty lawyers working in the legal services program to include efforts to influence administrative decisions by federal, state or local government agencies. Adopted by recorded teller vote 200-181: R 133-37; D 67-144 (ND 22-121; SD 45-23), June 21, 1973. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

'HR 7824. Restrictions. Legal Services Corporation. Mizell (R N.C.) amendment to prohibit the Legal Services Corporation from participating in any proceeding or litigation relating to the desegregation of schools. Adopted by recorded teller vote 221-150: R 121-43; D 100-107 (ND 42-97; SD 58-10), June 21, 1973. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

'HR 7824. Restrictions. Legal Services Corporation. Green (D Ore.) amendment to prevent the corporation from funding legal research backup centers that specialized in problems affecting the poor. Adopted by recorded teller vote 233-139: R 138-26; D 95-113 (ND 40-100; SD 55-13), June 21, 1973. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

'HR 7824. Legal Services Corporation. Passage of the bill to establish an independent Legal Services Corporation to replace the legal services program that had been operated by the Office of Economic Opportunity since 1965. Passed 276-95: R 101-63; D 175-32 (ND 130-9; SD 45-23), June 21, 1973. The President did not take a position on the bill.

'HR 7447. Prohibits Military Activities In Laos, Cambodia. Second Supplemental Appropriations, Fiscal 1973. Mahon (D Texas) motion to recede from disagreement to a Senate amendment which prohibited the use of funds in HR 7447 or funds in any other previously enacted appropriations bill from being used to carry on U.S. military activities in or over Cambodia and Laos. Motion agreed to by recorded teller vote 235-172: R 63-120; D 172-52 (ND 136-11; SD 36-41), June 25, 1973. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. The House subsequently agreed, by voice

vote to concur with the Senate amendment.

H J Res 636. Continuing Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Adoption of the resolution to continue funding, through Sept. 30, 1973, for all government activities for which regular fiscal 1974 appropriations bills have not been enacted and to bar any funds in the bill or in any previously enacted bill from being used to support U.S. combat activity in or over Cambodia and Laos. Adopted 325-86; R 112-72; D 213-14 (ND 147-3; SD 66-11), June 26, 1973. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

HR 8877. Disadvantaged Students. Labor, HEW Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Quie (R Minn.) amendment to provide that grants to state education agencies for aid to educationally disadvantaged students be not less than 90 per cent of the funds received by those agencies in fiscal 1972. Rejected by recorded teller vote 190-218; R 133-54; D 57-164 (ND 54-92; SD 3-72), June 26, 1973. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

HR 8877. Labor, HEW Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Passage of the bill to appropriate \$32,816,467,000 for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare, and the Office of Economic Opportunity and other related agencies for fiscal 1974. Passed 347-58: R 132-53; D 215-5 (ND 145-0; SD 70-5), June 26, 1973. The President had requested \$31,552,115,000.

2 HR 7447. Veto Sustained. Second Supplemental Appropriations, Fiscal 1973. Passage, over the President's June 27 veto, of the bill to appropriate \$3,362,845,279 in supplemental fiscal 1973 funds for several departments and agencies and to bar funds in the bill and in previously enacted appropriations bills from being used to support U.S. military activity in or over Cambodia and Laos. Rejected (veto sustained) 241-173; R 53-133; D 188-40 (ND 143-6; SD 45-34), June 27, 1973. A two-thirds majority vote (276 in this case) is required to override a veto. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

HR 9055. Second Supplemental Appropriations, Fiscal 1973. Passage of the bill to appropriate \$3,362,845,279 in fiscal 1973 funds for several departments and agencies and to bar upon enactment the use of funds in the bill to support U.S. combat activities in or over Cambodia, Laos, North Vietnam and South Vietnam and to bar the use of funds in previously enacted appropriations bills for such purposes after Aug. 15, 1973. Passed 278-124; R 165-16; D 113-108 (ND 51-94; SD 62-14), June 29, 1973. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

S 504. Emergency Medical Services. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to authorize \$185-million for fiscal years 1974-76 for federal assistance to area emergency medical care systems and to prohibit the secretary of health, education and welfare from closing eight Public Health Service hospitals without specific authorization from Congress. Adopted 306-111; R 77-106; D 229-5 (ND 154-0; SD 75-5); July 17, 1973. The President did not take a position on the conference report.

H J Res 542. War Powers. Passage of the resolution to require the President to report to Congress within 72 hours any commitment or increasing commitment of U.S. combat troops abroad, to require the President to terminate any such action within 120 days of his report unless Congress authorizes continuation and to allow Congress to direct by a concurrent resolution

the termination of U.S. commitment at any time. Passed 244-170; R 72-109; D 172-61 (ND 129-26; SD 43-35), July 18, 1973. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

HR 8538. Employment Discrimination. Public Broadcasting. Clay (D Mo.) amendment to the committee amendment, to withhold grants for construction of new facilities until the potential recipient is found to be in compliance with laws prohibiting discrimination in employment practices. Rejected by recorded teller vote 189-190; R 63-111; D 126-79 (ND 101-38; SD 25-41), July 20, 1973. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (The House subsequently passed the committee amendment by voice vote.)

2 HR 8538. Public Broadcasting. Passage of the bill to authorize \$80-million for fiscal 1974 and \$95-million for fiscal 1975 for programming and the construction of facilities for the Corporation of Public Broadcasting. Passed by recorded teller vote 363-14; R 163-10; D 200-4 (ND 138-1; SD 62-3), July 20, 1973. The President did not take a position on the bill.

HR 5356. Toxic Substances. Passage of the bill to authorize the administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to require the testing of chemical substances, to establish a system of pre-market screening of test data of potentially dangerous chemicals and to adopt rules restricting the manufacture of chemical substances in order to protect human health and environment. Passed 324-73; R 136-41; D 188-32 (ND 140-4; SD 48-28), July 23, 1973. The President did not take a position on the bill.

HR 8480. Impoundment Control and Spending Ceiling. Anderson (R Ill.) amendment to require passage by both the House and the Senate of a concurrent resolution to overrule a presidential impoundment of funds, rather than a simple resolution passed by either the House or the Senate as provided for in the bill. Rejected by a recorded teller vote 205-206: R 175-7; D 30-199 (ND 4-149; SD 26-50), July 24, 1973. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

² **HR 8480.** Impoundment Control and Spending Ceiling. Passage of the bill to set a \$267.1-billion ceiling on federal spending in fiscal 1974, to provide procedures for either the House or the Senate to force the President to release impounded funds and to direct the President to impound funds proportionately from controllable federal spending programs to meet the ceiling. Passed 254-164: R 36-150; D 218-14 (ND 144-10; SD 74-4), July 25, 1973. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

HR 9360. Foreign Aid. Passage of the bill to authorize for fiscal 1974 \$978.9-million for foreign economic assistance, \$632-million for Indochina postwar reconstruction, \$1.15-billion for foreign military assistance and credit sales, and to authorize for fiscal 1975, \$821-million for foreign economic assistance. Passed 188-183; R 69-89; D 119-94 (ND 100-42; SD 19-52), July 26, 1973. The President did not take a position on the bill.

1 HR 9286. Reduction. Defense Procurement Authorization. Aspin (D Wis.) amendment to reduce the funds authorized in the bill by \$949.7-million by establishing a defense procurement spending ceiling of \$20.45-billion – equal to the 1973 fiscal appropriation of \$19.5-billion modified by a 4.5 per cent inflation adjustment. Adopted by

recorded teller vote 242-163: R 82-100; D 160-63 (ND 138-14; SD 22-49), July 31, 1973. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

² HR 9286. Defense Procurement Authorization. Passage of the bill to authorize \$20.45-billion for military procurement, research and development and military assistance to South Vietnam and Laos in fiscal 1974. Passed 367-37; R 179-3; D 188-34 (ND 117-33; SD 71-1), July 31, 1973. The President did not take a position on the bill.

HR 9130. Alaskan Pipeline. Passage of the bill to amend the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 to authorize the secretary of the interior to grant rights-of-way in excess of 50 feet across federal lands for oil and gas pipelines, direct the secretary to grant a right-of-way for the proposed trans-Alaska pipeline and declare that actions taken by the secretary of the interior relating to construction of the pipeline were in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 — thus barring further judicial review of the pipeline on environmental grounds. Passed 356-60: R 179-8; D 177-52 (ND 102-50; SD 75-2), Aug. 2, 1973. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

S 502. Federal-Aid Highway Program. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to authorize \$19.9-billion for federal-aid highway programs and related activities for fiscal years 1974-76, and to provide that cities and states can use up to \$200-million in fiscal 1975 from the Highway Trust Fund for purchase of buses (rather than exclusively for highways) and \$800-million from the fund in fiscal 1976 for buses and rail transit (subway) construction. Adopted 382-34: R 158-27; D 224-7 (ND 152-1; SD 72-6), Aug. 3, 1973. The President did not take a position on the conference report.

HR 7935. Minimum Wage. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to increase the hourly minimum wage for most workers covered under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to \$2.20 an hour after June 30, 1974, and to extend coverage to approximately 6.7 million additional workers. Adopted (and thus cleared for the President) 253-152; R 55-125; D 198-27 (ND 149-1; SD 49-26), Aug. 3, 1973. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

HR 8920. Lead-Based Paint Poisoning. Passage of the bill to authorize \$52.5-million in each of fiscal 1974 and 1975 for detection and treatment of lead paint poisoning in children, elimination of lead paint hazards and research on safe lead-content levels in paint. Passed 368-11; R 167-10; D 201-1 (ND 136-0; SD 65-1), Sept. 5, 1973. The President did not take a position on the bill.

HR 7482. Little Cigar Act. Advertising. Passage of the bill to amend the Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act of 1965 to define the term "little cigar" and to include little cigars under the broadcast advertising restrictions enacted in the Public Health Cigarette Smoking Act of 1969. Passed 287-63; R 117-47; D 170-16 (ND 109-8; SD 61-8), Sept. 10, 1973. The President did not take a position on the bill.

S 504. Emergency Medical Services. Veto Sustained. Passage of the bill, over President Nixon's Aug. 1 veto, to authorize \$185-million in fiscal 1974-76 for federal assistance to area emergency medical care systems and to prohibit the secretary of health, education and welfare from closing eight Public Health Service hospitals without specific

authorization from Congress. Rejected (veto sustained) 273-144; R 46-138; D 227-6 (ND 154-1; SD 73-5), Sept. 12, 1973. A two-thirds majority vote (278 in this case) is required to override a Presidential veto. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

HR 7935. Minimum Wage. Veto Sustained. Passage of the bill, over the President's Sept. 6 veto, to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase the minimum wage rates under that act and to expand the coverage of that act. Rejected (veto sustained) 259-164; R 51-135; D 208-29 (ND 155-1; SD 53-28), Sept. 19, 1973. A two-thirds majority vote (282 in this case) is required to override a Presidential veto. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

S 795. Arts and Humanities. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to extend through fiscal 1976 the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965 and to authorize appropriations of \$597-million for the three-year period. Adopted 294-106: R 111-75; D 183-31 (ND 134-6; SD 49-25), Oct. 2, 1973. The President did not take a position on the conference report.

HR 6452. Urban Mass Transit. Passage of the bill to authorize \$800-million for fiscal 1974-75 grants to state and local agencies for urban mass transit operating subsidies and to increase the federal share of assistance for mass transit capital grant programs. Passed 219-195: R 41-142; D 178-53 (ND 140-12; SD 38-41), Oct. 3, 1973. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

H J Res 542. War Powers. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to establish a 60-day limit on the President's powers to commit U.S. troops abroad, unless Congress declared war or specifically authorized the action or was unable to meet because of an armed attack on the United States, and to permit Congress to end such a commitment at any time by passage of a concurrent resolution, which would have statutory authority without a presidential signature. Adopted 238-123: R 75-85; D 163-38 (ND 117-14; SD 46-24), Oct. 12, 1973. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

H J Res 542. War Powers. Veto Overridden. Passage over President Nixon's Oct. 24 veto, of the bill to establish a 60-day limit on the President's powers to commit U.S. troops abroad, unless Congress declared war or specifically authorized the action or was unable to meet because of an armed attack on the United States, and to permit Congress to end such a commitment at any time by passage of a concurrent resolution, which would have statutory authority without a presidential signature. Passed (President's veto overridden) 284-135: R 86-103; D 198-32 (ND 143-9; SD 55-23), Nov. 7, 1973. A two-thirds majority vote (280 in this case) is required to override a Presidential veto. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

S 1081. Alaskan Pipeline. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to authorize the immediate construction of the trans-Alaskan pipeline, to amend right-of-way provisions of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, and to authorize the Federal Trade Commission to take certain court actions. Adopted 361-14: R 174-1; D 187-13 (ND 121-13; SD 66-0), Nov. 12, 1973. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

H Res 702. Judiciary Committee Funds. Impeachment. Adoption of the resolution to provide an additional \$1-million for the House Judiciary Committee to carry out its investigation of impeachment charges against President Nixon. Adopted by recorded teller vote 367-51: R 138-47; D 229-4 (ND 152-0; SD 77-4), Nov. 15, 1973. The President did not take a position on the resolution.

HR 11010. Manpower Development. Increase Funds. Hawkins (D Calif.) amendment to increase fiscal 1975 funds earmarked in the bill for the public employment program to \$1-billion from \$500-million. Rejected by recorded teller vote 107-292: R 6-177; D 101-115 (ND 88-51; SD 13-64), Nov. 28, 1973. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

HR 11575. Defense Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Race Relations. Dellums (D Calif.) amendment to increase personnel funds in the defense appropriations bill by \$1.25-million to raise the number of race relations instructors and officers from 2,555 to 3,255 — the full number requested by the President. Rejected by recorded teller vote 178-226: R 50-131; D 128-95 (ND 110-36; SD 18-59), Nov. 29, 1973. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

S 1443. Foreign Aid. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to authorize \$2.4-billion for foreign economic and military assistance in fiscal 1974 and \$922-million in economic assistance in fiscal 1975. Adopted 210-193: R 79-104; D 131-89 (ND 111-34; SD 20-55), Dec. 4, 1973. The President did not take a position on the conference report.

HR 10710. Trade Reform. Immigration Restriction. Vanik (D Ohio) amendment to forbid extension of credits or guarantees by any federal government agency for trade with a Communist nation if the President found that its government denied the right to emigrate or imposed more than nominal fees or taxes on citizens who wished to emigrate. Adopted by recorded teller vote 319-80: R 125-51; D 194-29 (ND 130-16; SD 64-13), Dec. 11, 1973. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

HR 11088. Israeli Emergency Assistance. Findley (R Ill.) amendment to authorize use of the emergency Israeli aid bill's funds to support implementation of both the 1967 United Nations Security Council resolution calling for Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories and for respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of every state in the area, and the 1973 UN Security Council resolution calling for a cease-fire and peace negotiations. Rejected by recorded teller vote 82-334: R 46-137; D 36-197 (ND 15-139; SD 21-58), Dec. 11, 1973. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

HR 11088. Israeli Emergency Assistance. Passage of the bill to authorize \$2.2-billion in emergency security assistance for Israel. Passed by recorded teller vote 364-52: R 153-28; D 211-24 (ND 140-15; SD 71-9), Dec. 11, 1973. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

HR 11771. Foreign Operations Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Passage of the bill to appropriate \$5,833,912,000 in fiscal 1974 for foreign economic and military assistance. Passed 210-180: R 82-89; D 137-91 (ND 110-40; SD 27-51), Dec. 11, 1973. The President requested \$6,866,567,000.

HR 11450. National Energy Emergency Act. Busing. Eckhardt (D Texas) amend-

ment to the pending Staggers (D W. Va.) substitute amendment to permit the allocation of fuels for the busing of students only where the busing plan had been approved by the appropriate school board. Rejected by recorded teller vote 185-202: R 57-117; D 128-85 (ND 111-23; SD 17-62), Dec. 14, 1973. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

HR 11771. Foreign Operations Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to appropriate \$5,780,434,000 in fiscal 1974 for foreign economic and military assistance, and to provide for the transfer of \$44-million in previously appropriated Transportation Department funds to initiate a program to reorganize rail service in the Northeast and Midwest. Adopted 216-149: R 79-85; D 137-64 (ND 103-27; SD 34-37), Dec. 20, 1973. The President requested \$6,992,917,000.

IF YOU MOVE

Please let us have your new address
two weeks before you move. If
possible, enclose or copy exactly
your address label especially the
zip code. Unless we have your zip
code we may not be able to
forward FOCUS/Midwest to your
new address.

**DOWNTOWN
ST. LOUIS**

CITY WHERE YOU'LL
FEEL AT HOME

and the hotel with
the "home feeling" is

**The St. Louis
GATEWAY
HOTEL**

(formerly the Statler-Hilton)

BAR
BARBER SHOP
RESTAURANT
in Hotel

BUSCH MEMORIAL STADIUM

• FREE PARKING • Located in the
center of St. Louis' financial, shopping
and business district just six blocks
from the famed Gateway Arch and the
new Busch Memorial Stadium •

TELEPHONE 314-231-1400

MODEST RATES
from
\$12
also Family Rates

Plan to see
• The Zoo
• The Planetarium
• 6 FLAGS
Amusement Park
• Municipal Theatre
For advance tickets to games,
theatres, river steamer, or tours,
call Miss Sandee.

9th & WASHINGTON STS
DOWNTOWN
ST. LOUIS, MO 63101

1973 U.S. HOUSE VOTES

MISSOURI	#	#	Y	N	#	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Clay (D-1)	Y	Y	Y	Y	#	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Symington (D-2)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	#	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Sullivan (D-3)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	#	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Randall (D-4)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	+	+	Y	N	Y
Bolling (D-5)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	#	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	#	Y
Litton (D-6)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	#	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Taylor (R-7)	Y	N	N	#	N	N	N	●	X	●	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	
Ichord (D-8)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	
Hungate (D-9)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
Burlison (D-10)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	

REPRESENTATIVES	² H H	¹ H H	² H H	¹ H H	² H H	¹ H H	² S S	³ H H	¹ H H	² S S	⁴ H H	¹ S S	² H H	³ H H	¹ S S	² H H	¹ H H	² H H	¹ H H	² H H
ILLINOIS																				
Metcalfe (D-1)	Y	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	#	Y	Y
Murphy, M. (D-2)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
Hanrahan (R-3)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	#	●	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Derwinski (R-4)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Kluczynski (D-5)	Y	Y	Y	Y	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Collier (R-6)	Y	#	Y	N	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	X	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Collins (D-7)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	#	Y	Y	#
Rostenkowski (D-8)	#	#	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	#	Y	Y	Y
Yates (D-9)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y
Young (R-10)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Annunzio (D-11)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Crane (R-12)	?	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
McClory (R-13)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	●	N	Y	Y	Y
Erlenborn (R-14)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	●	●	#	#
Arends (R-15)	Y	N	Y	N	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Anderson (R-16)	Y	Y	Y	N	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
O'Brien (R-17)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	#	#	V	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
Michel (R-18)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	#	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y
Railsback (R-19)	Y	Y	Y	N	X	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	●	Y	N	Y	Y
Findley (R-20)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Madigan (R-21)	Y	Y	#	N	#	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Shipley (D-22)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Price (D-23)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Gray (D-24)	?	Y	N	Y	N	?	?	?	?	?	✓	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

1973 U.S. SENATE VOTES on Senate and House Bills

S 606. Flood Control Act of 1973. Passage of the bill authorizing \$592.9-million for the construction, repair and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation and flood control, for projects to alleviate streambank and shoreline erosion and for establishment of the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area. Passed 68-14: R 26-12; D 42-2 (ND 27-2; SD 15-0), Feb. 1, 1973. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

'S Res 60. Broadens Watergate Investigation To 1964 And 1968 Campaigns. Gurney (R Fla.) amendment to broaden the scope of the committee's investigation to include the presidential election campaigns of 1964 and 1968 as well as the 1972 campaign. Rejected 32-44: R 32-1; D 0-43 (ND 0-30; SD 0-13), Feb. 7, 1973. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

'S Res 60. Watergate Investigation of 1972 Presidential Campaign. Passage of the resolution to establish a Senate Select Committee to Investigate the 1972 Presidential Campaign Activities, composed of 4 Democrats and 3 Republicans. Passed 77-0: R 32-0; D 45-0 (ND 33-0; SD 12-0), Feb. 7, 1973. The President did not take a position on the resolution.

S 394. Require Full Spending By Rural Electrification Loan Program. Passage of the bill to require the administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration to spend the full amount appropriated by Congress each fiscal year for 2-per cent direct loans for rural electric and telephone cooperatives. Passed 69-20: R 20-19; D 49-1 (ND 34-1; SD 15-0), Feb. 21, 1973. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

'S 502. Funds For Buses Or Subways. Highway Authorization. Muskie (D Maine)-Baker (R Tenn.) amendment to give states and cities the option of using \$850-million a year of federal urban highway funds in the Highway Trust Fund for buses or rail transit (subway) construction programs as well as for highways. Adopted 49-44: R 23-19; D 26-25 (ND 24-12; SD 2-13), March 14, 1973. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

'S 502. Repeal Weight And Width Limits. Highway Authorization. Hansen (R Wyo.) amendment to repeal all federal weight and width limitations on trucks using the interstate highway system. Rejected 23-67: R 16-23; D 7-44 (ND 6-31; SD 1-13), March 15, 1973. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

'S 502. Federal-Aid Highway Program. Passage of the bill to authorize \$18.1-billion for federal-aid highway programs and related activities for fiscal years 1974-76, and giving cities and states the option of using \$850-million a year from the Highway Trust Fund for buses and rail transit (subway) construction programs rather than for highways. Passed 77-5: R 30-4; D 47-1 (ND 33-1; SD 14-0), March 15, 1973. The President did not take a position on the bill.

S 398. Wage-Price Controls Extension. Passage of the bill to extend the President's authority to impose wage and price controls for one year, through April 30, 1974. Passed 85-2: R 37-2; D 48-0 (ND 35-0; SD 13-0), March 20, 1973. The President did not take a position on the bill.

S 1136. Extends At 1973 Levels. Public Health Programs. Passage of the bill to extend through fiscal 1974, at fiscal 1973 authorization levels, expiring programs under the Public Health Service Act, the Community Mental Health Centers Act, and the Developmental Disability Services and Facilities Construction Act. Funding for the programs was scheduled to end June 30, 1973. Passed 72-19: R 21-18; D 51-1 (ND 37-1; SD 14-0), March 27, 1973. The President did not take a position on the bill.

S 7. Veto Sustained. Vocational Rehabilitation. Passage of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act over the March 27 veto of the President, providing \$2.6-billion over a three-year period for the extension of federal grant programs to the states for vocational rehabilitation services and for the expansion of assistance to the handicapped. Rejected (President's veto sustained) 60-36: R 10-31; D 50-5 (ND 41-0; SD 9-5), April 3, 1973. A two-thirds majority vote (64 in this case) is needed to override a veto. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

S 755. Cabinet Officer Terms Set At Four Years. Passage of the bill to set four-year terms for the heads of cabinet departments, which would have the effect of subjecting to congressional review any cabinet officer remaining in his position for more than four years. Passed 73-17: R 21-17; D 52-0 (ND 38-0; SD 14-0) May 2, 1973. The President did not take a position on the bill.

S 795. Arts and Humanities Authorizations. Passage of the bill authorizing appropriations of \$840-million for the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities for fiscal years 1974-76. Passed 76-14: R 32-6; D 44-8 (ND 37-1; SD 7-7), May 2, 1973. The President did not take a position on the bill.

S 1090. Public Broadcasting Authorization. Passage of the bill to authorize \$130-million for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for fiscal years 1974-75. Passed 66-6: R 24-6; D 42-0 (ND 32-0; SD 10-0), May 7, 1973. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

S 352. Voter Registration By Postcard. Passage of the bill to establish a nationwide system of postcard voter registration administered by a new Voter Registration Administration within the Bureau of the Census. Passed 57-37: R 12-29; D 45-8 (ND 39-0; SD 6-8), May 9, 1973. The President did not take a position on the bill.

S 590. Confirmation of Presidential Appointments By Senate. Passage of the bill to require Senate advice and consent to presidential appointments to fill the White House offices of executive secretary of the National Security Council, executive director of the Domestic Council and executive director of the Council on International Economic Policy. Passed 72-21: R 19-21; D 53-0 (ND 39-0; SD 14-0), May 9, 1973. The President did not take a position on the bill.

S 70. Council on Energy Policy Established. Passage of the bill to establish a Council on Energy Policy to coordinate energy activities of the federal government. Passed 79-12: R 28-12; D 51-0 (ND 37-0; SD 14-0), May 10, 1973. The President did not take a position on the bill as passed.

S 373. Impoundment Control. Adoption of Title I of the bill to require the President to notify Congress within 10 days after he impounds appropriated funds and to require release of the funds within 60 days unless Congress by legislation approves their impoundment. Adopted 66-24: R 16-22; D 50-2 (ND 37-0; SD 13-2), May 10, 1973. A

"nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

S 518. Overrides Veto. OMB Director Confirmation. Passage over the President's May 18 veto of the bill abolishing the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and re-establishing OMB with a director and deputy director subject to confirmation (including incumbent Director Roy L. Ash and Deputy Director Frederic V. Malek), and transferring to the OMB director from the President certain statutory authorities currently delegated to the director by the President. Passed (President's veto overridden) 62-22: R 14-22; D 48-0 (ND 34-0; SD 14-0), May 22, 1973. A two-thirds majority vote (56 in this case) is required to override a presidential veto. A "nay" was a vote supporting the president's position.

'HR 7447. Permit Combat Over Cambodia And Laos. Second Supplemental Appropriations, Fiscal 1973. Taft (R Ohio) amendment to Eagleton (D Mo.) amendment (see vote below) to permit U.S. air combat activities in Cambodia and Laos if such activities were directed against North Vietnamese troops. Rejected 17-63: R 14-21; D 3-42 (ND 1-32; SD 2-10), May 31, 1973. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

'HR 7447. Permit Combat If MIAs Not Accounted For. Second Supplemental Appropriations, Fiscal 1973. Dole (R Kan.) - Helms (R N.C.) amendment to Eagleton (D Mo.) amendment (see vote below) to prohibit the Eagleton amendment from taking effect if the President reported to Congress that North Vietnam was not making a good faith effort to account for all American forces listed as missing in action. Rejected 25-56: R 21-14; D 4-42 (ND 1-33; SD 3-9), May 31, 1973. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

'HR 7447. Prohibit Funds For Combat Over Cambodia And Laos. Second Supplemental Appropriations, Fiscal 1973. Eagleton (D. Mo.) amendment to prohibit any funds in the bill and any funds previously appropriated by Congress from being used to support combat activities in or over Cambodia and Laos. Adopted 63-19: R 20-16; D 43-3 (ND 34-1; SD 9-2), May 31, 1973. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

'S 1888. Food Stamp Adjustment. Farm Program Extension. Case (R N.J.)-Kennedy (D Mass.) amendment to provide for an adjustment in the value of food stamps to reflect 1972-73 increases in food prices and to authorize semiannual adjustments in the value of food stamps. Adopted 56-38: R 16-24; D 40-14 (ND 37-3; SD 3-11), June 7, 1973. A "nay" was a vote in support of the President's position.

'S 1888. Extend Price Supports. Farm Program Extension. Passage of the bill to extend for five years, through 1978, modified price support programs for wheat, feed grains, cotton and wool; food stamp and food for peace (PL 480) programs; and to increase the price support level for milk from 75 to 80 per cent of parity for the marketing year ending April 1, 1974. Passed 78-9: R 30-7; D 48-2 (ND 35-2; SD 13-0), June 8, 1973. The President did not take a position on the bill.

'HR 7528. Reduce NASA Authorization, Fiscal 1974. Fulbright (D Ark.) amendment to reduce the fiscal 1974 authorization for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to \$2.9-billion from \$3.046-billion. Rejected 27-69: R 7-36; D 20-33 (ND 14-25; SD 6-8), June 19, 1973. The Presi-

dent did not take a position on the amendment.

²**HR 7528. NASA Authorization, Fiscal 1974.** Passage of the bill to authorize \$3.046-billion in fiscal 1974 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for the U.S. space program and related activities. Passed 90-5; R 43-0; D 47-5 (ND 34-4; SD 13-1), June 19, 1973. The President did not take a position on the bill.

¹**S 268. Require State Plans. National Land-Use Policy.** Jackson (D Wash.) amendment to provide that a state which failed to develop its own land-use planning program within 5 years would experience a phased reduction of federal aid for highways, airports and land-water conservation programs until the land-use program met the requirements of the act. Rejected 44-52; R 13-30; D 31-22 (ND 30-9; SD 1-13), June 20, 1973. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

²**S 268. National Land-Use Policy.** Passage of the bill to authorize the secretary of the interior to make grants to assist the states in developing and implementing land use programs and to coordinate federal programs and policies having an impact on land use. Passed 64-21; R 23-14; D 41-7 (ND 35-1; SD 6-6), June 21, 1973. The President did not take a position on the bill.

¹**S 1443. Publication of Arms Exported. Foreign Military Aid, Fiscal 1974.** Hathaway (D Maine) amendment to require, at least 30 days prior to the approval or issuance of an export license for certain commercial arms sales, publication in the Federal Register of the items to be exported, including the quantity, and the name and address of both the consignee and the ultimate user of each item. Rejected 41-44; R 6-31; D 35-13 (ND 30-5; SD 5-8), June 25, 1973. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

²**S 1443. Greek Aid. Foreign Military Aid, Fiscal 1974.** Pell (D R.I.) amendment to provide for military assistance or sales to Greece only after the President has conducted a comprehensive review and has reported to Congress that Greece is complying with its political and military obligations under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Adopted 46-41; R 4-34; D 42-7 (ND 35-0; SD 7-7), June 25, 1973. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

HR 7447. Prohibit Funds For Combat Over Cambodia And Laos. Second Supplemental Appropriations, Fiscal 1973. Adoption of the conference report to appropriate \$3,362,845,279 in supplemental fiscal 1973 funds for several departments and agencies and to prohibit funds in the bill or in any previously enacted appropriations bill from being used to support U.S. combat activities in or over Cambodia and Laos. Adopted 81-11; R 30-11; D 51-0 (ND 37-0; SD 14-0), June 26, 1973. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

S 1443. Foreign Military Aid, Fiscal 1974. Passage of the bill, the Foreign Military Sales and Assistance Act, to authorize \$770-million for military grant assistance, training, credit sales and supporting assistance. Passed 50-42; R 15-26; D 35-16 (ND 28-8; SD 7-8), June 26, 1973. The President did not take a position on the bill.

HR 8410. Limit Combat Operations. Debt Limit Extension. Eagleton (D Mo.) amendment to prohibit use of appropriated funds to directly or indirectly support combat operations in, above or off the shores of Cambodia or in or over Laos. Adopted 67-29; R

20-22; D 47-7 (ND 37-2; SD 10-5), June 27, 1973. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

H J Res 636. Limit Combat Activities. Continuing Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Fulbright (D Ark.) amendment to bar the use of any past, present or future appropriations to support U.S. combat activities in or over Cambodia, Laos, North Vietnam and South Vietnam after Aug. 15, 1973. Adopted 64-26; R 30-7; D 34-19 (ND 20-19; SD 14-0), June 29, 1973. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

S 1435. D.C. Home Rule. Passage of the bill to provide for an elected mayor and city council and to establish a permanent federal payment to the city, in lieu of property taxes on federally owned and other tax-exempt property, computed as a percentage of the local tax effort. Passed 69-17; R 28-10; D 41-7 (ND 35-0; SD 6-7), July 10, 1973. The President did not take a position on the bill.

¹**S 1081. Study Trans-Canadian Pipeline. Alaska Pipeline.** Eagleton (D Mo.) amendment to direct the President to begin negotiations with the Canadian government regarding a trans-Canada pipeline route and to direct the National Academy of Sciences to make an eight-month comparative study of the proposed Alaskan and Canadian routes. (The amendment would not have delayed construction of a trans-Alaska pipeline.) Rejected 33-58; R 7-34; D 26-24 (ND 24-13; SD 2-11), July 13, 1973. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

²**S 1081. Bar Judicial Review. Alaska Pipeline.** Gravel (D Alaska) amendment to bar judicial review of the environmental aspects of the pipeline project and to direct the secretary of the interior to issue permits for the project. Adopted 49-48; R 28-15; D 21-33 (ND 8-31; SD 13-2), July 17, 1973. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

³**S 1081. Alaska Pipeline.** Passage of the bill to authorize the secretary of the interior to grant rights-of-way across federal lands for the construction of a trans-Alaska pipeline, to request that the President enter into negotiations with the Canadian government regarding a pipeline route across Canada and to bar judicial review of the environmental aspects of the Alaskan pipeline project. Passed 77-20; R 39-3; D 38-17 (ND 24-16; SD 14-1), July 17, 1973. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

HR 7935. Minimum Wage. Passage of the bill to increase the minimum hourly wage for most non-farm workers to \$2 sixty days after enactment and to \$2.20 one year later; to increase the minimum hourly wage for farm workers covered under the Fair Labor Standards Act to \$1.60 sixty days after enactment, increasing to \$2.20 in the fourth year; to extend coverage to approximately seven million additional workers and to repeal exemptions from minimum wage and/or overtime coverage for several categories of workers. Passed 64-33; R 16-25; D 48-8 (ND 41-0; SD 7-8), July 19, 1973. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

¹**S 440. War Powers.** Eagleton (D Mo.) amendment to include within the restrictions in the bill on the use of forces by the President, civilians under contract to, employed by or directed by the federal government, as well as military personnel. Rejected 34-53; R 5-31; D 29-22 (ND 28-10; SD 1-12), July 20, 1973. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

²**S 440. War Powers.** Passage of the bill to delineate the situations in which U.S. forces could be committed without a congressional declaration of war; to require the President to promptly report such commitments to Congress; to limit such commitments to 30 days except for specific circumstances; and to allow Congress to terminate such commitments during the 30-day period. Passed 72-18; R 22-14; D 50-4 (ND 38-2; SD 12-2), July 20, 1973. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

S 1983. Protection. Endangered Species. Stevens (R Alaska) amendment to authorize either the secretary of the interior or the secretary of commerce to implement provisions of the bill preventing the taking of endangered species in a state where he finds inadequate protection for such species. Adopted 60-33; R 28-11; D 32-22 (ND 19-20; SD 13-2), July 24, 1973. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

¹**S 372. Disclose Over \$100 Contributors. Campaign Reform.** Mondale (D Minn.) amendment to require disclosure of the address and occupation as well as the name of those who contribute more than \$100 to a campaign for a federal office. Adopted 88-2; R 38-2; D 50-0 (ND 39-0; SD 11-0), July 26, 1973. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

²**S 372. Limit \$3,000. Campaign Reform.** Proxmire (D Wis.) as amended by Bentsen (D Texas) amendment to prohibit any person from contributing more than \$3,000 to a candidate in a federal election. Adopted 54-39; R 18-23; D 36-16 (ND 28-11; SD 8-5), July 26, 1973. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

³**S 372. Limit Expenditures. Campaign Reform.** Eagleton (D Mo.) amendment to limit campaign expenditures in federal elections to 10 cents per voting age constituent in a primary, and 15 cents per voting age constituent in a general election. Adopted 70-11; R 24-8; D 46-3 (ND 35-2; SD 11-1), July 28, 1973. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

⁴**S 372. Campaign Reform.** Passage of the bill to limit campaign expenditures and contributions, to modify the requirements for disclosure of campaign finances and to create a Federal Elections Commission to enforce the reporting and disclosure requirements. Passed 82-8; R 30-6; D 52-2 (ND 39-0; SD 13-2), July 30, 1973. The President did not take a position on the bill.

S 1560. Public Service Employment. Passage of the bill to authorize \$1.25-billion in fiscal 1974 and open-ended sums in fiscal 1975 to operate national and local public service employment programs for Vietnam veterans, the poor and the long-term unemployed. Passed 75-21; R 25-17; D 50-4 (ND 39-0; SD 11-4), July 31, 1973. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

HR 7935. Increase Minimum Wage. Adoption of the conference report on the bill increasing the hourly minimum wage for most workers to \$2.20 an hour on July 1, 1974, and extending coverage to approximately 6.7 million additional workers. Adopted 63-28; R 17-20; D 46-8 (ND 39-0; SD 7-8), Aug. 2, 1973. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

S 504. Overrides Veto. Emergency Medical Service. Passage over President Nixon's Aug. 1 veto of the bill to authorize \$185-million in fiscal years 1974-76 for federal assistance to area emergency medical care systems and to prohibit the secretary of health, edu-

tion and welfare from closing eight Public Health Service hospitals without specific authorization. Passed (President's veto overridden) 77-16; R 28-12; D 49-4 (ND 38-0; SD 11-4), Aug. 2, 1973. A two-thirds majority vote (62 in this case) is required to override a veto. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

HR 9639. Increases Payments. School Lunch. Humphrey (D Minn.) amendment to increase the basic federal payment for each meal served under the National School Lunch and Child Nutrition Act to 12 cents from the committee approved level of 10 cents. Adopted 52-34; R 13-25; D 39-9 (ND 34-1; SD 5-8), Sept. 24, 1973. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

HR 9639. School Lunch. Passage of the bill to increase the basic federal payment for each lunch served under the National School Lunch Act of 1946 to 12 cents from eight cents, increase federal payments for both free and reduced-price school lunches and school breakfasts, to provide for automatic adjustments of federal reimbursement rates beginning in fiscal 1975, to authorize the payment of cash in lieu of commodities to state educational agencies and to extend the supplemental feeding program for new mothers and their infants through fiscal 1975. Passed 82-4; R 32-4; D 50-0 (ND 37-0; SD 13-0), Sept. 24, 1973. The President did not take a position on the bill.

HR 9286. Trident Fund Reduction. Defense Procurement. McIntyre (D N.H.) amendment to reduce by \$885-million the authorization in the bill for development and procurement of the Trident submarine. Rejected 47-49; R 10-30; D 37-19 (ND 32-8; SD 5-11), Sept. 27, 1973. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

HR 9286. SAM-D Deletion. Defense Procurement. Bayh (D Ind.) amendment to delete all funds in the bill for research, development, test and evaluation of the SAM-D missile program. Rejected 34-56; R 3-34; D 31-22 (ND 29-11; SD 2-11), Sept. 27, 1973. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

HR 9286. Reduce Troops Overseas. Defense Procurement. Humphrey (D Minn.) amendment, as amended, to reduce by 110,000 the number of military forces stationed in foreign countries to be completed not later than Dec. 31, 1975, with not less than 40,000 of the total reduction to be completed later than June 30, 1974. Adopted 48-36; R 5-29; D 43-7 (ND 37-2; SD 6-5), Sept. 27, 1973. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

S 2335. Foreign Surveillance. Foreign Economic Aid. Abourezk (D S.D.) amendment to bar the use of any funds to support an internal security force or programs of domestic surveillance of any foreign government. Rejected 44-51; R 8-33; D 36-18 (ND 34-6; SD 2-12), Oct. 1, 1973. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

HR 9286. South Vietnam And Laos. Defense Procurement. Passage of the bill to authorize \$20.9-billion for military procurement, research and development and military assistance to South Vietnam and Laos in fiscal 1974. Passed 91-7; R 40-1; D 51-6 (ND 36-5; SD 15-1), Oct. 1, 1973. The President did not take a position on the bill.

S 2335. Foreign Economic Aid. Passage of the bill to authorize \$1.2-billion for foreign economic assistance in fiscal 1974 and \$812.7-million in fiscal 1975. Passed 54-42; R 26-16; D 28-26 (ND 23-16; SD 5-10), Oct. 2, 1973. The President did not take a position on the bill.

S 425. Limits. Strip Mining. Mansfield (D Mont.) amendment to prohibit coal surface mining on lands where the federal government owns the mineral rights but not the surface rights. Adopted 53-33; R 13-25; D 40-8 (ND 31-3; SD 9-5), Oct. 8, 1973. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

S 425. Strip Mining. Passage of the bill to provide for federal and state regulation of surface mining and to require the reclamation of mined lands. Passed 82-8; R 33-7; D 49-1 (ND 36-0; SD 13-1), Oct. 9, 1973. The President did not take a position on the bill.

H J Res 542. War Powers. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to establish a 60-day limit on the President's powers to commit U.S. troops abroad in the absence of a declaration of war or unless specifically authorized by Congress, or in the event of an armed attack upon the United States when Congress is not in session. Adopted 75-20; R 26-14; D 49-6 (ND 36-4; SD 13-2), Oct. 10, 1973. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

S 1317. U.S. Information Agency. Passage of the bill, over the President's Oct. 23 veto, to authorize \$216,775,000 in fiscal 1974 for the U.S. Information Agency and to provide that agency funds would be cut off if it fails to furnish within 35 days information, other than direct communications with the President, requested by the Senate Foreign Relations or House Foreign Affairs Committees. Rejected (thus sustaining the President's veto) 54-42; R 7-35; D 47-7 (ND 36-2; SD 11-5), Oct. 30, 1973. A two-thirds majority vote (64 in this case) is required to override a Presidential veto. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

H J Res 542. Overrides Veto. War Powers. Passage of the bill, over the President's Oct. 24 veto, to establish a 60-day limit on the President's power to commit U.S. troops abroad unless Congress declared war or specifically authorized the action or was unable to meet because of an armed attack on the United States, and to permit Congress to end such a commitment at any time, by passage of a concurrent resolution, which would have statutory authority without a presidential signature. Passed (President's veto overridden, thus enacted into law) 75-18; R 25-15; D 50-3 (ND 36-2; SD 14-1), Nov. 7, 1973. A two-thirds majority vote (62 in this case) is required to override a presidential veto. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

HR 11104. Campaign Financing. Federal Debt Limit. First part of Kennedy (D Mass.) amendment, considered in four parts, to provide for federal financing in House and Senate general election campaigns, and to limit campaign contributions and expenditures. Adopted 52-40; R 10-28; D 42-12 (ND 38-1; SD 4-11), Nov. 27, 1973. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

HR 11104. Campaign Financing. Federal Debt Limit. Second part of Kennedy (D Mass.) amendment, considered in four parts, to provide for matching federal payments for individual contributions of \$100 or less to presidential primary campaigns. Adopted 54-38; R 12-26; D 42-12 (ND 37-2; SD 5-10), Nov. 27, 1973. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

HR 11104. Campaign Financing. Federal Debt Limit. Third and fourth parts of the Kennedy (D Mass.) amendment, considered in four parts, to increase to \$2 from \$1 (to \$4 from \$2 for married couples filing jointly) the amount individuals may choose to

designate of their federal income tax for a federal fund to finance presidential and congressional general election campaigns, and to double the allowable tax credits and tax deductions for political contributions. Adopted 63-28; R 16-22; D 47-6 (ND 39-0; SD 8-6), Nov. 27, 1973. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

HR 3153. Tax Credits. Social Security Benefits. Ervin (D N.C.) amendment to delete provisions in the bill for a tax credit for low-income workers with children. (The bill would provide for a credit totalling 10 per cent of a worker's wages up to \$4,000.) Rejected 21-57; R 15-18; D 6-39 (ND 2-31; SD 4-8), Nov. 30, 1973. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

HR 3153. Social Security Benefits. Passage of the bill to provide a two-step 11 per cent increase in Social Security benefits by June 1974, to increase benefits under federal welfare and health programs, to reform federal assistance to state social services programs, to step up federal programs for helping children and enforce child-support laws and to establish a tax credit for low-income workers with children. Passed 66-8; R 24-6; D 42-2 (ND 32-0; SD 10-2), Nov. 30, 1973. The President did not take a position on the bill.

HR 11104. Senate Campaign Financing Dropped. Federal Debt Limit. Scott (R Pa.) motion that the Senate reebe from its campaign finance and other amendments to the House-passed bill to increase the temporary ceiling on the federal debt to \$475.7-billion from \$465-billion through June 30, 1974. Motion to reebe agreed to (thus cleared the bill for the President) 48-36; R 32-6; D 16-30 (ND 5-28; SD 11-2), Dec. 3, 1973. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

S 1443. Foreign Aid. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to authorize \$2.4-billion for foreign economic and military assistance in fiscal 1974 and \$922-million in economic assistance in fiscal 1975. Adopted 44-41; R 28-11; D 16-30 (ND 13-20; SD 3-10), Dec. 5, 1973. The President did not take a position on the conference report.

HR 11771. Aid To Soviet Refugees. Foreign Operations Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Fong (R Hawaii) amendment to include in the bill \$36.5-million in fiscal 1974 appropriations for assistance to Soviet refugees (primarily Jewish immigrants to Israel). Adopted 62-25; R 31-9; D 31-16 (ND 26-9; SD 5-7), Dec. 17, 1973. The President did not take position on the amendment.

HR 11771. Foreign Operations Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Passage of the bill to appropriate \$5,593,440,000 in fiscal 1974 for foreign economic and military assistance. Passed 55-31; R 28-13; D 27-18 (ND 24-11; SD 3-7), Dec. 17, 1973. The President requested \$6,866,567,000.

S 1868. Rhodesian Chrome. Passage of the bill to amend the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 in order to halt importation of Rhodesian chrome by the United States. Passed 54-37; R 17-23; D 37-14 (ND 33-4; SD 4-10), Dec. 18, 1973. The President did not take a position on the bill.

S J Res 176. Naval Petroleum Reserves. Passage of the resolution to direct the secretary of the navy to produce 160,000 barrels of oil per day from the Elk Hills (Calif.) naval petroleum reserve for one year and to explore the naval petroleum reserves at Elk Hills and on the North Slope of Alaska, and to authorize \$72-million for the production and exploration. Passed 67-10; R 28-0; D

39-10 (ND 28-9; SD 11-1), Dec. 19, 1973. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

¹ HR 11088. Israeli Emergency Assistance. Humphrey (D Minn.) motion to table the Fulbright (D Ark.) amendment to require that Israel take steps to comply with the two U.N. Security Council resolutions on the Mideast before Israel could receive more than \$1.2-billion of the \$2.2-billion in emergency security assistance authorized in the bill. Motion to table agreed to 62-12; R 20-6; D 42-6 (ND 31-5; SD 11-1), Dec. 20, 1973. The President did not take a position on the motion.

1973 U.S. SENATE VOTES

SENATORS	S 606	S Res 60
	S 394	
	S 502	
	S 502	
	S 502	
	S 398	
	S 1136	
	S 7	
	S 755	
	S 795	
	S 1090	
	S 352	
	S 590	
	S 70	
	S 373	
	S 518	
	¹HR 7447	
	²HR 7447	
	³HR 7447	
	¹S 1888	
	²S 1888	
	¹HR 7528	
	²HR 7528	
	¹S 268	
	²S 268	
	¹S 1443	
	²S 1443	
	⁴HR 7447	
	²S 1443	
	HR 8410	
	H J Res 6	
	S 1435	
	¹S 1081	
	²S 1081	
	³S 1081	
	HR 7935	

MISSOURI POLITICS

MISSOURI POSITION
continued from page three

the executive branch when he appointed a citizens' committee. The committee brought the necessary outside pressure on the Senate leaders to agree to a compromise bill, which was really a victory for Bond.

Bond, who had the editorial support of virtually all of the newspapers in the state, continues to receive high marks. He calls the editorial writers before taking major steps and therefore advances programs which are not criticized. And Bond continues to play the radio and television coverage for all it's worth.

Meanwhile, the senators are getting publicity about their refusing to let Lt. Gov. William C. Phelps preside and Sen. Edward T. Linehan, Democrat of St. Louis, earns it for throwing eggs around the chamber. What the public doesn't know is all the other screwy things Linehan does. He and Larry Lee, the majority leader, are the Abbott and Costello of the Senate. Lee plays Abbott.

As one watches the way the public's business is conducted in the stifling atmosphere of the Missouri Senate, it becomes a pleasant thought to envision the chamber

² **HR 11088.** Israeli Emergency Assistance. Humphrey (D Minn.) motion to table the Fulbright (D Ark.) amendment to add language to state that assistance to Israel did not constitute a commitment by the United States to defend Israel. Motion to table agreed to 49-25: R 17-9; D 32-16 (ND 27-9; SD 5-7), Dec. 20, 1973. The President did not take a position on the motion.

³ HR 11088. Israeli Emergency Assistance. Humphrey (D Minn.) motion to table the Helms (R N.C.) amendment to require that all of the aid to Israel be in the form of loans rather than grants, and to further require that the loans be made at a rate not

less than the interest rate at which the U.S. government borrowed the money. Motion to table agreed to 61-14: R 18-8; D 43-6 (ND 33-4; SD 10-2), Dec. 20, 1973. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

⁴HR 11088. Israeli Emergency Assistance. Passage of the bill to authorize \$2.2-billion in emergency security assistance to Israel. Passed 66-9; R 21-6; D 45-3 (ND 34-2; SD 11-1), Dec. 20, 1973. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

filling with water, and the voices of the senators gurgling into silence. And when the water goes down there will be some new senators, hopefully better.

YES,

ENTER MY SUBSCRIPTION TO

FOCUS/Midwest

1-Yr./\$5.00 2-Yr./\$9.00
 3-Yr./\$12.50 5-Yr./\$19.00

Also send FREE ISSUES as checked:
 (For new subscribers only)

The Women's Issue Housing Issue
 Poverty in Missouri Poverty in Illinois
 Mo/Ill Key Voting U.S. Voting Records
 [1 free for 1-yr; 2 for 2-yr; 4 for 3-yr; 6 for 5 yr.]

Name:

Address:

City: State: Zip:

Occupation:

Payment Enclosed \$

Fill out and mail today to:
FOCUS/MIDWEST
 P.O.BOX 3086, ST. LOUIS, MO. 63130 ☎



VISIT THE DEEP SOUTH
MIAMI BEACH

Gracious, old-style hospitality awaits you in these oceanfront resorts. All the modern facilities, fun, and perfect weather. C'mon down!

- **BEAU RIVAGE** Oceanfront at 99th St.
 - **CHATEAU BY THE SEA** Oceanfront at 191st St.
 - **SAHARA** Oceanfront at 183rd St.



**PARADISE RESORTS, P.O. Box 6725,
Miami Beach, Florida 33154**

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

DATES OF
VACATION _____

Congress

The following U.S. Senate and U.S. House Votes were cast during the Second Session of the 93rd (1974) Congress.

KEY TO SYMBOLS USED IN DESCRIPTION OF BILLS

D:	Democrat
R:	Republican
HR:	House Bill
S:	Senate Bill
H Res:	House Resolution
ND:	Northern Democrats
SD:	Southern Democrats

KEY TO SYMBOLS USED IN VOTING COLUMNS

Y:	Voted for
✓:	Paired for
†:	Announced for
N:	Voted against
X:	Paired against
·:	Announced against
P:	Voted "present"
•:	Voted "present" to avoid possible conflict of interest
?:	Did not vote or otherwise make a position known

1974 U.S. HOUSE VOTES on Senate and House Bills

HR 11387. Alcoholism Programs. Staggers (D W. Va.) motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to authorize \$294-million in fiscal 1974-76 for the prevention and treatment of alcoholism. Motion agreed to 338-22: R 143-20; D 195-2 (ND 128-0; SD 67-2), Jan. 21, 1974. A two-thirds majority vote (240 in this case) is required for passage under suspension of the rules. The President did not take a position on the bill.

H Res 803. Impeachment Inquiry Subpoena Authority. Adoption of the resolution to authorize and direct the House Committee on the Judiciary to conduct an investigation of whether sufficient grounds exist to impeach President Nixon and to authorize use of subpoenas in conducting the inquiry. Adopted 410-4: R 176-4; D 234-0 (ND 157-0; SD 77-0), Feb. 6, 1974. The President did not take a position on the resolution.

HR 11864. Solar Energy. Passage of the bill to provide for National Aeronautics and Space Administration program of demonstrations of technology to use solar energy to heat and cool homes and other buildings. Passed 253-2: R 88-1; D 165-1 (ND 111-0; SD 54-1), Feb. 13, 1974. The President did not take a position on the bill.

S 2589. National Energy Emergency Act. Anderson (R Ill.) request for a separate vote striking from the conference report the provision to reduce and to control the price of domestic crude oil which had been exempted from price controls by law or by the Cost of Living Council. Rejected 173-238: R 114-65; D 59-173 (ND 21-131; SD 38-42), A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

S 2589. National Energy Emergency Act. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to grant the President authority to impose gasoline rationing and other conservation measures and to ease clean air standards and to direct him to reduce and control the price of domestic crude oil that had been exempted from controls by law or by the Cost of Living Council. Adopted 258-151: R 79-99; D 179-52 (ND 136-16; SD 43-36), Feb. 27, 1974. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

HR 69. Elementary and Secondary Education Act Amendments. Adoption of the rule (H Res 963) providing for House floor consideration of the bill to amend and extend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. Adopted 234-163: R 87-91; D

147-72 (ND 89-58; SD 58-14), March 12, 1974. The President did not take a position on the rule.

HR 11105. Nutrition for the Elderly. Brademas (D Ind.) motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to authorize \$600-million in fiscal 1975-77 for the nutrition program for the elderly (Title VII) under the Older Americans Act. Motion agreed to 380-6: R 168-6; D 212-0 (ND 141-0; SD 71-0), March 19, 1974. A two-thirds majority vote (258 in this case) is required for passage under suspension of the rules. The President did not take a position on the bill.

HR 12435. Minimum Wage Increase. Passage of the bill to raise the hourly minimum wage for most non-farm workers from \$1.60 to \$2.00 two months after enactment, then to \$2.10 on Jan. 1, 1975, and to \$2.30 on Jan. 1, 1976; to extend new minimum wage coverage to approximately 7 million workers and to repeal several minimum wage and overtime coverage exemptions contained in existing law. Passed 375-37: R 155-26; D 220-11 (ND 150-1; SD 70-10), March 20, 1974. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

HR 69. Elementary and Secondary Education Act Amendments. Esch (R Mich.) amendment to ban busing for desegregation purposes to any but the school closest or next closest to the student's home and to allow reopening of school desegregation orders to modify them to conform with the provisions of the amendment. Adopted 293-117: R 148-29; D 145-88 (ND 73-80; SD 72-8), March 26, 1974. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

HR 69. Elementary and Secondary Education Act Extension. Ashbrook (R Ohio) amendment to prohibit any appropriated funds from being used for busing to achieve school desegregation. Adopted 239-168: R 134-45; D 105-123 (ND 49-102; SD 56-21), March 27, 1974. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

HR 69. Elementary and Secondary Education Act Extension. Crane (R Ill.) amendment to withhold education funds from any local education agency if the agency required its employees to join or pay dues to a union or professional organization. Rejected 95-308: R 71-103; D 24-205 (ND 3-148; SD 21-57), March 27, 1974. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

S 2747. Minimum Wage Increase. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to raise

the hourly minimum wage for most non-farm workers from \$1.60 to \$2.00 on May 1, 1974, then to \$2.10 on Jan. 1, 1975, and to \$2.30 on Jan. 1, 1976; and to extend new minimum wage coverage to approximately 7 million workers. Adopted 345-50: R 135-40; D 210-10 (ND 143-1; SD 67-9), March 28, 1974. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

H Res 937. Internal Security Committee Funding. Passage of the bill to authorize \$475,000 for the House Internal Security Committee in fiscal 1975. Passed 247-86: R 141-9; D 106-77 (ND 53-75; SD 53-2), April 1, 1974. The President did not take a position on the bill.

HR 13163. Consumer Protection Agency. Brown (R Ohio) amendment, in the nature of a substitute bill, to restrict the Consumer Protection Agency's access to other federal agencies' information, to limit its authority to seek judicial review of agency decisions and to delete its indirect subpoena power. Rejected 176-223: R 135-39; D 41-184 (ND 1-149; SD 40-35), April 3, 1974. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

HR 13163. Consumer Protection Agency. Wright (D Texas) amendment to require the Consumer Protection Agency to demonstrate that judicial review of an agency decision in which it did not participate originally would serve the interests of justice before seeking such review. Adopted 236-147: R 148-16; D 88-131 (ND 28-119; SD 60-12), April 3, 1974. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

HR 13163. Consumer Protection Agency. Passage of the bill to establish an independent Consumer Protection Agency to represent the interests of consumers in the activities of federal agencies. Passed 293-94: R 98-65; D 195-29 (ND 150-1; SD 45-28), April 3, 1974. The President did not take a position on the bill.

HR 12565. Defense Supplemental Authorization, Fiscal 1974. Hebert (D La.) amendment to increase the fiscal 1974 authorization ceiling on U.S. military aid to South Vietnam from \$1.126-billion under existing law to \$1.4-billion (the administration originally had requested \$1.6-billion). Rejected 154-177: R 98-151; D 56-126 (ND 20-102; SD 36-24), April 4, 1974. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

HR 14013. Supplemental Appropriations For Jobs, Fiscal 1974. Obey (D Wis.) amendment to increase to \$250-million from \$100-million an appropriation to continue existing public service job programs triggered whenever national unemployment is 4.5 per cent or more and to increase total appropriations for both existing and new public service jobs programs to \$500-million from \$350-million. Adopted 236-168: R 58-124; D 178-44 (ND 142-5; SD 36-39), April 10, 1974. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

HR 12799. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Authorization. Foreign Affairs Committee-approved amendment to require the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency to report to Congress on the impact major weapons programs would have on U.S. arms control policy and negotiations. Rejected 152-239: R 12-161; D 140-78 (ND 120-4; SD 20-54), April 24, 1974. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (The bill was subsequently passed by voice vote.)

1974 U.S. HOUSE VOTES

REPRESENTATIVES	HR 11387	H Res 803	HR 11864	S 2589	S 2589	HR 69	HR 11105	HR 12435	HR 69	HR 69	S 2747	HR 937	HR 13163	HR 13163	HR 12565	HR 14013	HR 12799	HR 12993	HR 12993	HR 14368	HR 14368	HR 8053	HR 7824	HR 14592	HR 1449	HR 13678	HR 69		
ILLINOIS																													
Metcalfe (D-1)	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	?	?	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Murphy (D-2)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y	N	N	Y	X	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	N	V	Y	Y	N	
Hanrahan (R-3)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y		
Derwinski (R-4)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y		
Kluczynski (D-5)	Y	Y	?	?	V	N	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y	?	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	N	
Collier (R-6)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	X	N	N	?	?	Y	Y	
Collins (D-7)	Y	Y	?	V	N	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	Y	?	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	X	N	N	?	?	Y	Y	
Rostenkowski (D-8)	Y	Y	?	V	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y	V	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	X	Y	Y	
Yates (D-9)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	V	?	Y	Y	V	?	
Young (R-10)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	
Annunzio (D-11)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Crane (R-12)	N	Y	N	V	X	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	
McClory (R-13)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N		
Erlenborn (R-14)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?		
Arends (R-15)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	?	Y	?	Y	Y		
Anderson (R-16)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N		
O'Brien (R-17)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Michel (R-18)	Y	Y	?	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y		
Railsback (R-19)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	?	?		
Findley (R-20)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?	?	N		
Madigan (R-21)	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Shipley (D-22)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Price (D-23)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Gray (D-24)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	V	Y	?	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N	?	?	?	Y	Y	?	Y	?	Y	Y	Y		
MISSOURI																													
Clay (D-1)	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	X	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?	N	Y	Y	N	
Symington (D-2)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	?	N	Y	Y	
Sullivan (D-3)	?	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	V	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Randall (D-4)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y		
Bolling (D-5)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N	?	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N		
Litton (D-6)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N		
Taylor (R-7)	?	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?		
Ichord (D-8)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y		
Hungate (D-9)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y			
Burlison (D-10)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y			

HR 12993. Broadcast License Renewal. Broyhill (R N.C.) amendment to extend the broadcast license term from three to five years, instead of from three to four years. Adopted 308-84; R 170-8; D 138-76 (ND 77-70; SD 61-6), May 1, 1974. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

HR 12993. Broadcast License Renewal. Passage of the bill to amend the 1934 Communications Act by extending the broadcast license term from three to five years, putting new limits on the Federal Communications Commission's power to revoke licenses, and requiring broadcasters to follow specific rules in determining the interests of their audiences. Passed 379-14: R 176-0; D 203-14 (ND 134-14; SD 69-0), May 1, 1974. The President did not take a position on the bill.

HR 14368. Energy Supply and Coordination. Wyman (R N.H.) amendment to suspend auto emission controls in the United States until 1977 except for those areas designated as having heavy pollution levels. Rejected 169-221: R 96-79; D 73-142 (ND 27-121; SD 46-21), May 1, 1974. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

HR 14368. Energy Supply and Coordination. Passage of the bill to authorize a relaxation of several air pollution regulations and to require the federal energy administrator to collect information on the nation's energy resources. Passed 349-43: R 169-7; D 180-36 (ND 120-27; SD 60-9), May 1, 1974. The President did not take a position on the bill.

HR 8053. Voter Registration Act. Adoption of the rule (H Res 929) to provide for House floor consideration of the bill to establish a nationwide postcard voter registration system for federal elections. Rejected 197-204: R 20-160; D 177-44 (ND 143-5; SD 34-39), May 8, 1974. The President did not take a position on the rule.

HR 7824. Legal Services Corporation. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to establish an independent public corporation providing legal services for the poor. Adopted 227-143: R 65-100; D 162-43 (ND 131-7; SD 31-36), May 16, 1974. The President did not take a position on the conference report.

HR 14592. Defense Procurement Authorization. Abzug (D N.Y.) amendment to delete \$499-million authorization for the continued development of the B-1 manned bomber. Rejected 94-309: R 11-167; D 83-142 (ND 77-169; SD 6-73), May 22, 1974. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

HR 14592. Defense Procurement Authorization. Passage of the bill to authorize \$22.6-billion for fiscal 1975 for Defense De-

partment procurement, research and development. Passed 358-37: R 171-1; D 187-36 (ND 110-35; SD 77-1), May 22, 1974. The President did not take a position on the bill.

HR 1449. Community Services Act. Passage of the bill to extend programs of the Office of Economic Opportunity through fiscal 1977 and to transfer them to a separate Community Action Administration within HEW and to other cabinet-level departments. Passed 331-53: R 125-43; D 206-10 (ND 142-0; SD 64-10), May 29, 1974. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

HR 13678. Hospital Employees Bargaining Rights. Passage of the bill to remove the exemption from coverage under the National Labor Relations Act of all nonprofit non-governmental hospitals and to establish certain labor relations procedures for all health care institutes, including the right to strike only if 10 days notice was given. Passed 240-58: R 90-132; D 150-26 (ND 114-2; SD 36-24), May 30, 1974. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

HR 69. Elementary and Secondary Education Act Extension. Esch (R Mich.) motion to instruct House conferees to the bill to insist on House-passed busing language forbidding the transportation of students to achieve racial integration beyond the school next closest to the students' homes. Motion agreed to 270-103: R 140-26; D 130-77 (ND 65-70; SD 65-7), June 5, 1974. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

1974 U.S. SENATE VOTES on Senate and House Bills

S 2589. National Energy Emergency Act. Nelson (D Wis.) motion to recommit to conference committee the bill to grant the President authority to impose rationing and conservation plans, ease clean air standards, and establish oil prices in order to limit windfall profits. (Supporters of the motion wanted conferees to delete the windfall profits section and change the Clean Air Act provisions.) Motion agreed to 57-37: R 32-7; D 25-30 (ND 12-27; SD 13-3), Jan. 29, 1974. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

S 2686. Legal Services Corporation. Taft (R Ohio) motion to invoke cloture (cut off debate) on the bill to establish an independent corporation providing legal services for the poor. Motion agreed to 68-29: R 24-17; D 44-12 (ND 39-1; SD 5-11), Jan. 30, 1974. A two-thirds majority vote (65 in this case) is required to invoke cloture. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

S 2686. Legal Services Corporation. Brock (R Tenn.) amendment to delete a section of the bill designed to ensure that the corporation and its employees would not be subject to federal executive orders or executive impoundment actions. Rejected 30-58: R 19-19; D 11-39 (ND 2-34; SD 9-5), Jan. 31, 1974. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

S 2686. Legal Services Corporation. Tower (R Texas) amendment to bar the use of the corporation's funds for any lawsuit designed to impose school desegregation or require the busing of school children to achieve a racial balance. Rejected 40-51: R 21-17; D 19-34 (ND 5-34; SD 14-0), Jan. 31, 1974. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

S 2686. Legal Services Corporation. Tower (R Texas) amendment to bar the use of the corporation's funds for lawsuits involving a violation of the Selective Service Act or desertion from the Armed Forces. Adopted 47-44: R 25-13; D 22-31 (ND 9-30; SD 13-1), Jan. 31, 1974. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

S 2686. Legal Services Corporation. Helms (R N.C.) amendment to delete from the bill authority for the corporation to fund research on the legal problems of the poor conducted by independent, backup centers. Rejected 24-67: R 16-22; D 8-45 (ND 0-39; SD 8-6), Jan. 31, 1974. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

S 2686. Legal Services Corporation. Allen (D Ala.) amendment to prevent lawyers funded by the corporation from bringing suits challenging state laws. Rejected 28-63: R 16-22; D 12-41 (ND 2-37; SD 10-4), Jan. 31, 1974. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

Exec O. 81st Congress, First Session. Genocide Treaty. Mansfield (D Mont.) motion to invoke cloture (cut off debate) on the resolution to approve ratification of the International Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. Rejected 55-38: R 18-23; D 37-15 (ND 35-2; SD 2-13), Feb. 6, 1974. A two-thirds majority vote (62 in this case) is required to invoke cloture. The President did not take a position on the motion.

S 2589. National Energy Emergency Act. Adoption of the conference report on the

bill to grant the President authority to impose gasoline rationing and other conservation measures, and to ease clean air standards and to direct him to reduce and control the price of domestic crude oil that had been exempted from controls by law or by the Cost of Living Council. Adopted 67-32: R 16-25; D 51-7 (ND 38-4; SD 13-3), Feb. 19, 1974. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

S 2747. Minimum Wage Increase. Johnston (D La.) motion to table, and thus kill, Buckley (Cons-R N.Y.) amendment to repeal the Economic Stabilization Act and thus end wage and price controls. Motion to table agreed to 66-28: R 17-24; D 49-4 (ND 39-1; SD 10-3), March 5, 1974. The President did not take a position on the motion.

S 2589. Emergency Energy Act. Passage, over the President's March 6 veto, of the bill to authorize the President to impose rationing and other mandatory energy saving measures, ease clean air standards and rollback the price of domestic crude oil exempted from price controls. Rejected (thus sustaining the President's veto) 58-40: R 12-29; D 46-11 (ND 37-4; SD 9-7), March 6, 1974. A two-thirds majority vote (66 in this case) is required to override a presidential veto. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

S 2747. Minimum Wage Increase. Passage of the bill to raise the hourly minimum wage for most non-farm workers from \$1.60 to \$2.00 one month after enactment and to \$2.20 12 months later, to extend new minimum wage coverage to approximately 6.7 million workers and to repeal several minimum wage and overtime coverage exemptions. Passed 69-22: R 18-16; D 51-6 (ND 41-0; SD 10-6), March 7, 1974. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

S 1401. Capital Punishment. Haskell (D Colo.) amendment to make imposition of the death penalty permissible, not mandatory, in a case in which an aggravating circumstance is found to exist. Rejected 41-47: R 10-28; D 31-19 (ND 30-8; SD 1-11), March 13, 1974. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

S 1401. Capital Punishment. Kennedy (D Mass.) amendment to require that aggravating factors be proved to exist "beyond a reasonable doubt," not merely "by a preponderance of the evidence." Adopted 49-43: R 14-24; D 35-19 (ND 34-6; SD 1-13), March 13, 1974. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

S 1401. Gun Control. Capital Punishment. McClellan (D Ark.) motion to table the Kennedy (D Mass.) amendment to ban the sale of cheap handguns, require registration of all handguns and require licensing of all handgun owners. Motion agreed to 68-21: R 32-4; D 36-17 (ND 22-17; SD 14-0), March 13, 1974. The President did not take a position on the motion.

S 1401. Capital Punishment. McClellan (D Ark.) motion to table the Kennedy (D Mass.) amendment to ban the manufacturing of cheap handguns, called "Saturday night specials," in the United States. Motion agreed to 58-31: R 27-9; D 31-22 (ND 17-22; SD 14-0), March 13, 1974. The President did not take a position on the motion.

S 1401. Capital Punishment. Kennedy (D Mass.) motion to recommit to the Judiciary Committee the bill setting new standards and procedures for imposition of the death penalty. Motion rejected 35-53: R 8-28; D 27-25 (ND 27-12; SD 0-13), March 13,

1974. The President did not take a position on the motion.

S 1401. Capital Punishment. Passage of the bill to establish new standards and procedures for the imposition of the death penalty. Passed 54-33: R 28-8; D 26-25 (ND 14-25; SD 12-0), March 13, 1974. A "yea" was a vote in support of the President's position.

S 1541. Budget Reform. Byrd (Ind. Va.) amendment to direct the President, starting in fiscal 1976, to propose a balanced budget in which spending, excluding federal trust funds, would not exceed general revenues. Rejected 29-57: R 18-16; D 11-41 (ND 1-37; SD 10-4), March 20, 1974. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

S 3044. Federal Election Campaign Financing. Pastore (D R.I.) motion to table, and thus kill, McGovern (D S.D.) amendment to replace full public financing of general elections with a system of mixed public-private financing similar to the matching public-private contributions for primary elections as provided in the bill. Motion agreed to 74-19: R 28-11; D 46-8 (ND 32-7; SD 14-1), March 27, 1974. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

S 3044. Federal Election Campaign Financing. Allen (D Ala.) amendment to strike the public financing of elections provisions from the bill. Rejected 33-61: R 23-16; D 10-45 (ND 0-40; SD 10-5), March 27, 1974. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

S 2747. Minimum Wage Increase. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to raise the hourly minimum wage for most non-farm workers from \$1.60 to \$2.00 on May 1, 1974, then to \$2.10 on Jan. 1, 1975, and to \$2.30 on Jan. 1, 1976; to extend new minimum wage coverage to approximately 7 million workers. Adopted 71-19: R 23-14; D 48-5 (ND 38-0; SD 10-5), March 28, 1974. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

S 3044. Federal Election Campaign Financing. Allen (D Ala.) amendment to exclude members of the 93rd Congress from receiving public campaign funds for 1976 presidential primaries. Rejected 36-51: R 23-12; D 13-39 (ND 2-36; SD 11-3), March 28, 1974. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

S 3044. Federal Election Campaign Financing. Pastore (D R.I.) motion to table the Roth (R Del.) amendment to authorize all candidates for the Senate or the House to make three mailings of campaign material free of postage in the 60 days immediately before an election and to prohibit all other mass mailings within 120 days preceding the election. Motion agreed to 55-32: R 17-20; D 38-12 (ND 31-7; SD 7-5), April 2, 1974. The President did not take a position on the motion.

S 3044. Federal Election Campaign Financing. Dominick (R Colo.) amendment to provide a simultaneous closing time for all polls throughout the country in national elections, and to require that all polls remain open for at least 12 hours. Adopted 48-42: R 28-10; D 20-32 (ND 14-25; SD 6-7), April 3, 1974. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

S 3044. Federal Election Campaign Financing. Mansfield (D Mont.) motion to invoke cloture, and thus cut off further debate, on the bill to provide for public financing of primary and general election campaigns for federal elective office. Motion rejected 60-36: R 18-23; D 42-13 (ND 40-1; SD

2-12), April 4, 1974. A two-thirds majority vote (64 in this case) is required to invoke cloture. The President did not take a position on the motion.

⁷S 3044. **Federal Election Campaign Financing.** Cannon (D Nev.) motion to table, and thus kill, the Stevenson (D Ill.) amendment, as amended by the Kennedy (D Mass.) amendment, to establish an initial subsidy for congressional candidates of 25 per cent and 100 per cent subsidy for presidential candidates. (The federal government would match private contributions in congressional races of \$100 or less to bring the over-all federal subsidy to the campaign up to 62.5 per cent.) Motion to table agreed to 66-23: R 30-7; D 36-16 (ND 30-8; SD 6-8), April 9, 1974. The President did not take a position on the motion.

⁸S 3044. **Federal Election Campaign Financing.** Passage of the bill to provide full public financing of federal general election campaigns and partial public financing of primary campaigns for federal offices (president, vice president, Senate, House), establish ceilings on campaign contributions by individuals and organizations and on campaign spending by candidates, and provide criminal penalties for violations of provisions in the bill. Passed 53-32: R 16-23; D 37-9 (ND 34-2; SD 3-7), April 11, 1974. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

⁹S 354. **No-Fault Auto Insurance.** Baker (R Tenn.) amendment to substantially reduce the minimum federal no-fault standards set forth in the bill, including an expansion of the circumstances under which an accident victim would be allowed to sue for non-economic (pain and suffering) damages. Rejected 31-53: R 18-15; D 13-38 (ND 4-35; SD 9-3), April 25, 1974. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

²S 354. **No-Fault Auto Insurance.** Passage of the bill to establish minimum federal no-fault automobile insurance standards that would have to be enacted by the states within a specified time period to avoid the imposition of more stringent federal standards. Passed 53-42: R 19-20; D 34-22 (ND 34-7; SD 0-15), May 1, 1974. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

¹S 3203. **Hospital Employees Bargaining Rights.** Ervin (D N.C.) amendment to continue exemption from coverage under the National Labor Relations Act for employees of any church-supported hospital. Rejected 36-50: R 19-18; D 17-32 (ND 6-28; SD 11-4), May 2, 1974. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

¹S 2999. **Fiscal 1974 Defense Supplemental Authorization.** Kennedy (D Mass.) amendment to bar use of funds authorized by S 2999, or funds appropriated for the Defense Department by any other act which remained unobligated on the date of that bill's enactment, from being spent in, for or on behalf of any country in Southeast Asia. Adopted 43-38: R 11-25; D 32-13 (ND 31-4; SD 1-9), May 6, 1974. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

²HR 14013. **Second Supplemental Appropriations, Fiscal 1974.** Schweiker (R Pa.) amendment to forbid use of Export-Import Bank funds for a loan to a communist nation unless the President had advised Congress that that particular loan was in the national interest. Adopted 43-33: R 20-17; D 23-16 (ND 18-13; SD 5-3), May 6, 1974. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

²S 3203. **Hospital Employees Bargaining Rights.** Passage of the bill to include em-

ployees of nonprofit hospitals under the National Labor Relations Act and to provide labor negotiations procedures for all employees of health care institutes, including a requirement that 10 days notice be given before employees strike or picket. Passed 63-25: R 20-21; D 43-4 (ND 37-0; SD 6-4), May 7, 1974. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

¹S 1539. **Elementary and Secondary Education Act Extension.** Bayh (D Ind.) amendment to require that any court ordering a plan or any school district proposing a plan to remedy *de jure* segregation be required to use all alternative methods to achieve desegregation before ordering or proposing busing, and to prohibit busing across school district boundaries under most circumstances. Adopted 56-36: R 24-16; D 32-20 (ND 19-18; SD 13-2), May 15, 1974. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

²S 1539. **Elementary and Secondary Education Act Extension.** Buckley (Cons-R N.Y.) amendment to permit the use of federal funds for busing to achieve racial integration only if parents, rather than local authorities, requested such assistance. Rejected 35-57: R 19-20; D 16-37 (ND 2-37; SD 14-0), May 16, 1974. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

³S 1539. **Elementary and Secondary Education Act Extension.** Passage of the bill to amend and extend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and other education laws and to declare that students should not be bused beyond the school next closest to their homes, but allowing the courts to order busing to protect the civil rights of individuals guaranteed by the Constitution. Passed 81-5: R 31-5; D 50-0 (ND 36-0; SD 14-0), May 20, 1974. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

⁵S 3458. **Food Stamp Amendments.** McGovern (D S.D.) motion to table, and thus kill, the Helms (R N.C.) amendment to prohibit food stamp benefits for workers who qualified for the program because of their participation in a labor strike (that by being on strike their income had been reduced to a level qualifying them for food stamps). Motion to table agreed to 52-31: R 15-20; D 37-11 (ND 34-1; SD 3-10), May 21, 1974. The President did not take a position on the motion.

¹HR 12471. **Freedom of Information Act Amendments.** Hart (D Mich.) amendment to limit the grounds under which investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes could be withheld from the public and to place the burden of justifying non-disclosure of such records on the government. Adopted 51-33: R 19-17; D 32-16 (ND 31-4; SD 1-12), May 30, 1974. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

²HR 12471. **Freedom of Information Act Amendments.** Passage of the bill to amend the 1966 Freedom of Information Act to improve public access to government materials and strengthen congressional oversight of the act. Passed 64-17: R 27-8; D 37-9 (ND 31-2; SD 6-7), May 30, 1974. The President did not take a position on the bill.

¹S 3000. **Fiscal 1975 Defense Procurement Authorization.** McGovern (D S.D.) amendment to authorize \$100-million for Defense Department economic conversion demonstration projects to test the extent to which excess military production capacity could be shifted to civilian markets. Rejected 27-55: R 4-33; D 23-22 (ND 22-10; SD 1-12), June 4, 1974. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

²S 3000. **Fiscal 1975 Defense Procurement Authorization.** Proxmire (D Wis.) amendment to require the Central Intelligence Agency to submit a public report to Congress on or before March 1 of each year disclosing the over-all amount of funds requested in the budget for U.S. intelligence activities for the next succeeding fiscal year. Rejected 33-55: R 9-31; D 24-24 (ND 24-11; SD 0-13), June 4, 1974. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

³S 3000. **Fiscal 1975 Defense Procurement Authorization.** McGovern (D S.D.) amendment to reduce by \$25.5-million the \$455-million in the bill for development of the B-1 manned bomber. Rejected 31-59: R 5-35; D 26-24 (ND 26-11; SD 0-13), June 5, 1974. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

⁴S 3000. **Fiscal 1975 Defense Procurement Authorization.** Abourezk (D S.D.) amendment to bar military assistance to South Vietnam until it assured the United States that it would release by Dec. 31, 1974, all persons imprisoned without court trials. Rejected 32-57: R 6-32; D 26-25 (ND 26-11; SD 0-14), June 5, 1974. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

⁵S 3000. **Defense Procurement Authorization.** Hughes (D Iowa) amendment to cut \$27-million of the \$37.9-million authorized in the bill for development of a submarine-launched cruise missile. Rejected 18-61: R 3-31; D 15-30 (ND 15-17; SD 0-13), June 5, 1974. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

⁶S 3000. **Defense Procurement Authorization.** Mansfield (D Mont.) amendment to require the withdrawal of 125,000 U.S. military personnel stationed overseas and the demobilization of an equivalent number, effective Dec. 31, 1975. Rejected 35-54: R 5-34; D 30-20 (ND 28-10; SD 2-10), June 6, 1974. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

⁷S 3000. **Defense Procurement Authorization.** Mansfield (D Mont.) amendment to require the withdrawal of 76,000 U.S. military personnel stationed overseas and the demobilization of an equivalent number, effective Dec. 31, 1975. Rejected 44-46: R 5-34; D 39-12 (ND 36-2; SD 3-10), June 6, 1974. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

⁸S 3000. **Defense Procurement Authorization.** Kennedy (D Mass.)-Cranston (D Calif.) amendment to reduce from \$900-million, to \$750-million, the ceiling on military aid for South Vietnam. Rejected 45-46: R 8-32; D 37-14 (ND 32-4; SD 5-10), June 11, 1974. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

⁹S 585. **FM Radios.** Passage of the bill to require that all radios costing over \$15 be equipped to receive FM as well as AM frequency. Passed 44-42: R 14-22; D 30-20 (ND 23-13; SD 7-7), June 13, 1974. The President did not take a position on the bill.

State and Congressional Votes

Since 1962 FOCUS/Midwest has offered its subscribers a unique service: Descriptions and votes of regular bills before the General Assemblies of Illinois and Missouri. Principal past issues dealing with votes are Numbers 29, 39, 47, and 55. Issues Number 49 and 50 present biographical sketches of all legislators running for reelection in Illinois and Missouri. Voting back issues are \$1.50 each - all six are available for \$7.50.

1974 U.S. SENATE VOTES

SENATORS	'S 2589 1S 2686 2S 2686 3S 2686 4S 2686 5S 2686 6S 2686
ILLINOIS	
Percy (R)	Y Y N N N N N N Y N N N Y Y Y Y N N N N N Y ? N ?
Stevenson (D)	N Y N N N N N N Y Y Y Y Y Y N N Y N N N N Y N N N
MISSOURI	
Eagleton (D)	? Y N N N N N N Y Y Y Y Y Y Y N ? Y Y Y N Y N
Symington (D)	N Y N N N N N N Y Y Y Y Y Y N N Y N N N N Y N N N

SENATORS	'S 3044 1S 3044 2S 3044 3S 354 4S 354 5S 3203 6S 2999 HR 14013	2S 2589 1S 2747 3S 2589 2S 2747 1S 1401 2S 1401 3S 1401
-----------------	---	---

ILLINOIS	
Percy (R)	Y Y Y N Y N Y X Y X N Y Y Y Y Y Y N N N N ? N N N N
Stevenson (D)	Y N N N Y N Y N Y N Y N Y Y Y Y Y Y N Y Y Y Y N Y Y
MISSOURI	
Eagleton (D)	Y Y Y Y N N Y Y ? Y N Y ? Y Y N Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y N
Symington (D)	Y Y I Y Y N Y Y Y Y N Y Y Y Y ? ? ? ? ? V V V V ?

Your headquarters in
DENVER
Stapleton Int'l Airport

90 attractive rooms with 24 hour phone, TV, individually controlled heat and air-conditioning...ample free parking...courtesy car pick-up from airport and Combs Aviation...rental cars next to motel...major credit cards honored...Cattlemen's Inn Steak House.

*Special consideration
and rates
to FOCUS/Midwest Readers*

Telephone: 303/355-7381
(Or See Your Travel Agent)



SKYWAYS
AIRPORT INN
3855 Quebec Street
Denver, Colo. 80207

TYPESETTING SERVICE: Fast, economical, high quality, computer system. Also design, art, paste-up, printing. Brochures, tabloids, newsletters, books, magazines, forms, tables, flyers.

FOCUS/TYPographers (314) 991-1698

Jinny Got
DIAPER SERVICE

DOUBLE PROTECTION DIAPER SERVICE

Saves Mother's time, nerves and beauty.
Only diaper service providing IVORY
WASH THROUGHOUT, and BORIC RINSE
medically approved.



THE QUALITY DIAPER SERVICE
Diaperene Rinse — Steam Sterilized — Snow White

2727 BRENTWOOD BOULEVARD
STERLING 1-8282

Suburbanites are unrepresented

If numbers and power were the same thing, suburbia would have the most influential group of representatives in the U.S. House.

There are now 131 House districts that are more than half suburban, according to Congressional Quarterly's analysis of 1970 census figures. That is enough to give suburbia a bare plurality over the 130 rural districts and wide lead over the 102 urban ones. Seventy-two districts are too mixed to classify.

This marks a dramatic shift from 1966, when 181 districts were rural, 106 urban and 92 suburban.

It should mean a shift in congressional attention toward

1. S 502. Federal-Aid Highway Program. Anderson (D Calif.) amendment to permit urban areas to use \$700-million in each of fiscal years 1974-76 from the Highway Trust Fund for mass transit projects or roads. Rejected 190-215: R 70-114; D 120-101 (ND 112-33; SD 8-68), April 19, 1973. A "yea" was a vote in support of the majority of urban representatives.

2. HR 6452. Urban Mass Transit. Wylie (R Ohio) amendment to delete from the bill the provision to authorize \$800-million for fiscal 1974-75 for grants to state and local agencies for urban mass transit operating subsidies. Rejected 205-210: R 148-35; D 57-175 (ND 12-140; SD 45-35), Oct. 3, 1973. A "nay" was a vote in support of the majority of urban representatives.

3. HR 8825. HUD, Space, Veterans Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Hanna (D Calif.) amendment to increase funds in the bill for community comprehensive planning grants to \$100-million from \$25-million. Rejected 168-184: R 39-117; D 129-67 (ND 104-27;

SD 25-40), June 22, 1973. A "yea" was a vote in support of the majority of urban representatives.

4. HR 8825. HUD, Space, Veterans Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Giamo (D Conn.) amendment to increase funds in the bill for urban renewal programs to \$1-billion from \$600-million. Rejected 106-241; R 5-149; D 101-92 (ND 92-35; SD 9-57), June 22, 1973. A "yea" was a vote in support of the majority of urban representatives.

5. HR 7935. Minimum Wage. Talcott (R Calif.) amendment to set the hourly minimum wage for farm workers under the Fair Labor Standards Act at \$1.80 upon enactment of the bill and to increase it to \$2.00 in the second year and to \$2.20 in the third year. Rejected 186-232: R 36-148; D 150-84 (ND 135-18; SD 15-66), June 6, 1973. A "nay" was a vote in support of the majority of rural representatives.

6. HR 2107. Rural Environmental Assistance Program. Passage of the bill to require the agriculture secretary to spend the total amount appropriated by Congress

the kinds of problems suburbanites care about. But whatever those problems might be, there is little evidence so far that suburban members are organizing to confront them.

"I don't even know who the other suburban members are," confessed Rep. James W. Symington, a Missouri Democrat who represents a cluster of old and mostly fashionable communities outside St. Louis. "I have to sit down and think about it, or else guess. And sometimes I guess wrong."

Symington, as a Democrat, is in a minority among the suburbanites in the House. Of the 131 members who represent suburban districts, 73 are Republicans.

\$225-million in fiscal 1973 — for the rural environmental assistance program (REAP). Passed 251-142: R 52-122; D 199-20 (ND 127-16; SD 72-4), Feb. 7, 1973. A "yea" was a vote in support of the majority of rural representatives.

7. HR 8860. Farm Program Extension. Findley (R Ill.) amendment to reduce the limit on government subsidy payments to farmers to \$20,000 per farmer and to prohibit farmers from leasing or selling cotton allotments. Adopted 246-163: R 124-59; D 122-104 (ND 111-35; SD 11-69), July 10, 1973. A "nay" was a vote in support of the majority of rural representatives.

8. HR 8860. Farm Program Extension. Michel (R Ill.) amendment to provide a three-year phaseout of "income supplement" payments for farmers and to eliminate crop-by-crop acreage allotments. Rejected 186-220: R 146-35; D 40-185 (ND 30-120; SD 10-65), July 11, 1973. A "nay" was a vote in support of the majority of rural representatives.

KEY

- Y Voted for (yea).
- † Announced for.
- N Voted against (nay).
- ? Did not vote or otherwise make a position known.
- X Paired against.

*Member elected in a special election during 1973 and therefore not eligible for all votes.

*District classifications based on 60 per cent of district population in central city of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (urban); outside central city, but inside SMSAs (Suburban); outside SMSAs and outside towns of 25,000 or more (rural).

	District Type*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MISSOURI									
Clay (D-1)	U	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N
Symington (D-2)	S	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	
Sullivan (D-3)	U	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
Randall (D-4)	M	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
Bolling (D-5)	U	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	Y	N
Litton (D-6)	M	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	
Taylor (R-7)	M	N	Y	N	?	N	Y	N	
Ichord (D-8)	M	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Hungate (D-9)	M	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Burlison (D-10)	R	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N

District Type*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ILLINOIS								
Metcalfe (D-1)	U	Y	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y
Murphy, M. (D-2)	U	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Hanrahan (R-3)	S	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Derwinski (R-4)	S	Y	Y	?	?	N	X	Y
Klucynski (D-5)	U	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Collier (R-6)	S	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Collins (D-7)	S	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Rostenkowski (D-8)	U	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Yates (D-9)	U	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Young (R-10)	S	†	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Annunzio (D-11)	S	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Crane (R-12)	S	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
McClory (R-13)	S	Y	Y	?	N	?	N	Y
Erlenborn (R-14)	S	Y	Y	?	?	N	N	Y
Arends (R-15)	R	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Anderson (R-16)	M	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
O'Brien (R-17)	S	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Michel (R-18)	M	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Railback (R-19)	M	N	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y
Findley (R-20)	M	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Madigan (R-21)	M	Y	Y	Y	NN	N	N	N
Shipley (D-22)	R	Y	N	Y	NN	Y	N	N
Price (D-23)	S	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Gray (D-24)	R	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N

But Symington believes the lack of suburban cohesion in the House cuts across party and regional lines. "We don't feel the need to reach out and grab one another and huddle," he said. "Perhaps we feel the legislative process is moving in the right direction to meet our districts' needs."

Congressional Quarterly's study of urban, suburban and rural voting behavior confirmed what the members themselves say — that there is no such thing as a suburban voting bloc in the House. Republicans from the suburbs vote more like Republicans from the city or the country than like Democrats from the suburbs.

Study Findings

The study focused on urban, suburban and rural voting behavior in 1973, because it was the year of the first congressional session after House district lines were redrawn in accordance with the 1970 census. The study confirmed, in general, the view of members who think there is no cohesive suburban voting bloc.

The study looked at ratings of representatives by the liberal Americans for Democrat Action (ADA), the conservative Americans for Constitutional Action (ACA) and two other interest groups. It also examined individual votes of special urban or rural interest. To sharpen the picture of the three demographic blocs, members were included only if their districts were 60 per cent or more in one category.

On the surface, suburban House members often seemed to strike a balance between the urban and rural points of view. On the ADA scale of liberalism, for example, urban members averaged 63 out of a possible 100 points. Rural members averaged 27. Suburban members fit nearly in between, with 40.

But there was no clear indication that House members were voting more on the basis of demography than party. Suburban Republicans voted more like urban Republicans than like suburban Democrats. Urban Democrats from the North had exactly the same ADA rating, 79, as did suburban Democrats from the North. The fact that suburban members as a group had lower ADA scores than urban members reflected primarily the fact that about two-thirds of the suburban members were Republicans, compared with fewer than one-fifth of the urban members.

A look at specific votes taken in 1973, however, revealed some cases in which suburban members seemed to be taking a position of their own. The study included only members whose districts were more than 60 per cent urban, suburban or rural.

Suburban members were almost as willing as those from the central cities to favor use of the highway trust fund for mass transit projects. On a vote to permit such use of the highway trust fund, 77 per cent of all urban members and 72 per cent of suburban members were in favor. Diversion of the fund drew support from a majority of suburban Republicans as well as suburban Democrats. Only 7 per cent of rural House members favored the idea. (Vote 1.)

But when it came to mass transit operating subsidies, there was no such urban-suburban coalition. Seventy-nine per cent of urban members favored operating subsidies, but only 49 per cent of suburban members did. Republicans, whether they represented urban or suburban districts, were overwhelmingly opposed to the subsidies. (Vote 2.)

Urban renewal was another issue in which the cities and the suburbs did not fully agree. In a 1973 vote, 93 per cent of all Democrats from northern cities supported an increase in federal urban renewal funds. Democrats from northern suburbs were a little more skeptical — 73 per cent of them favored the increase. Republicans were much more consistent on this vote; only 8 per cent of urban Republicans and 6 per cent of suburban Republicans went along with the increase. (Vote 4.)

When the subject was community comprehensive planning grants, rather than urban renewal, suburbanites were considerably more interested. A move to increase funds for community planning was supported by 83 per cent of the northern suburban Democrats and 24 per cent of the suburban Republicans. That compared with 100 per cent of the urban northern Democrats and 33 per cent of the urban Republicans. (Vote 3.)

Suburbanites of both parties turned out to be more hostile than urban members toward the issue of farm subsidy payments. On a vote to phase out the federal farm program over three years, urban and rural members voted almost identically, with the phase-out getting 29 per cent rural support and 28 per cent urban support. Urban members have traditionally been reluctant to oppose farm bills, because these bills often contain items of importance to the cities, such as food stamp authorizations.

But suburban members, less concerned about that kind of trade-off, were receptive to the idea of phasing out farm payments. Eighty per cent of them voted for it, including 98 per cent of all suburban Republicans and 42 per cent of suburban northern Democrats. (Vote 8.)

The lines were drawn differently on a vote to increase the minimum wage for farm workers. Urban Democrats led the support for an increase, with 100 per cent of urban Democrats from the North and 50 per cent of urban Democrats from the South voting in favor. Republicans generally opposed the idea, whether they were from the cities or the suburbs. But it was the rural members who dominated the opposition. Only 4 per cent of rural southern Democrats wanted an increased minimum wage for farm workers. (Vote 5.)

Comfort, Economy and Convenience in St. Louis, Mo.

BEN FRANKLIN MOTOR HOTEL

4645 North Lindberg Blvd. On Mo. Hwy. 140
BRIDGETON, MO. 63042 1/4 mile north of Interstate 70
2 miles south of Interstate 270

150 economy priced rooms • 24 hour switchboard • Free TV • New cafeteria, lounge and meeting rooms • One mile from midwest's largest shopping center • 5 minutes from Municipal Airport with Courtesy Car service • Commercial & Family Rates

YEAR 'ROUND
SPECIAL RATES TO
● COMMERCIAL
● FAMILIES
● GROUPS

TELE: (314) 426-7200

"A PENNY SAVED IS A PENNY EARNED"

The Case of the U.S.

vs

Pulitzer and Newhouse

St. Louis
Journalism
Review

See Page 10
for
Order Form

One year
(six issues)
only \$5

N.Y.'s [MORE] includes Globe

among Ten Worst Dailies ..

Post Apologizes for Ma'ulot headline, story

Dilliard, Curtis Discuss National News Council

Journalists Differ on Ethics of Accepting Gifts ..

Sloppy Reporting or Police Coverup?

Conservative Coalition supports the President

The past year was a tough one for one of Capitol Hill's oldest alliances — the "conservative coalition" of Republicans and southern Democrats in Congress.

A new study by Congressional Quarterly shows that the coalition was active on 23 percent of the roll-call votes taken in both houses during 1973. The previous year, it had appeared 27 percent of the time. The coalition won 61 percent of the votes on which it was active in 1973, a lower rate of success than it has enjoyed in any year since 1967.

The rules for the study are simple: The conservative coalition is said to appear on any vote in which a majority of Republicans *and* a majority of southern Democrats vote against the position taken by a majority of Democrats from the north.

Presidential Support

The coalition did much of its 1973 work in support of positions that President Nixon favored. In the House, the President took a position on 43 votes that were coalition situations, and on 36 of them the White House and the coalition were on the same side.

In the Senate, the meeting of minds was even more striking. The President disagreed with the coalition only once in 40 tries — on an amendment dealing with federal highway aid to Texas.

Opposition to Liberals

As in past years, the coalition scored its greatest successes in opposing liberal causes. In the House, the coalition helped to prevent several cuts in defense funds and to forestall drastic reductions in U.S. troop strength abroad. It played a major role in defeating amendments in the House to add a price freeze or roll-back to an economic stabilization act.

Conservative Coalition Support and Opposition: House		ILLINOIS		1	2	Conservative Coalition Support and Opposition: Senate		
1. Conservative Coalition Support, 1973. Percentage of 133 conservative coalition recorded votes in 1973 on which representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the position of the conservative coalition. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.		Metcalfe (D-1)	3	71		1. Conservative Coalition Support, 1973. Percentage of 123 conservative coalition votes in 1973 on which senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the position of the conservative coalition. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.		
2. Conservative Coalition Opposition, 1973. Percentage of 133 conservative coalition recorded votes in 1973 on which representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the position of the conservative coalition. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.		Murphy, M. (D-2)	21	73		2. Conservative Coalition Opposition, 1973. Percentage of 123 conservative coalition votes in 1973 on which senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the position of the conservative coalition. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.		
MISSOURI	1	2	Hanrahan (R-3)	86	12	MISSOURI	1	2
Clay (D-1)	3	79	Derwinski (R-4)	65	21	Eagleton (D)	7	83
Symington (D-2)	23	72	Kluczynski (D-5)	21	62	Symington (D)	14	65
Sullivan (D-3)	22	64	Collier (R-6)	76	11	ILLINOIS	1	2
Randall (D-4)	53	43	Collins* (D-7)	9†	81†	Stevenson (D)	9	85
Bolling (D-5)	18	52	Rostenkowski (D-8)	26	60	Percy (R)	35	48
Litton (D-6)	51	45	Yates (D-9)	9	90			
Taylor (R-7)	76	5	Young (R-10)	70	25			
Ichord (D-8)	75	13	Annunzio (D-11)	28	71			
Hungate (D-9)	39	61	Crane (R-12)	78	6			
Burlison (D-10)	53	45	McClory (R-13)	63	32			
			Erlenborn (R-14)	62	15			
			Arends (R-15)	82	9			
			Anderson (R-16)	44	44			
			O'Brien (R-17)	77	14			
			Michel (R-18)	86	5			
			Railsback (R-19)	56†	36†			
			Findley (R-20)	47	51			
			Madigan (R-21)	72	25			
			Shipley (D-22)	55	41			
			Price (D-23)	20	80			
			Gray (D-24)	20	51			
			KEY					
			+ Not eligible for all recorded votes in 1973					
			* Rep. Cardiss Collins (D) sworn in June 7, 1973 to replace Rep. Geo. W. Collins (D), deceased.					

Rankings of Illinois Legislators

Four State Senators and 21 State Representatives received the IVI (Independent Voters of Illinois) Best Legislator Awards for 1973.

Awards were made on the number of points accumulated after adding correct votes (+) and subtracting incorrect votes (-). The (+) and (-) are noted in the descriptions of Illinois bills.

ILLINOIS SENATORS (Within the rank, listings are in alphabetical order.)

Rank		Net
1	Netsch (D)	34
2	Fawell (R)	27
	Newhouse (D)	27
	Wooten (D)	27
3	Roe (R)	17
4	Buzbee (D)	16
	Glass (R)	16
5	Partee (D)	14
	Saperstein (D)	14
6	Bruce (D)	12
	K. Hall (D)	12
7	Donnewald (D)	10
	Hynes (D)	10
	Knuepfer (R)	10
8	Chew (D)	6
	McCarthy (D)	6
9	Carroll (D)	5
	Keegan (D)	5
	Schaefer (R)	5
	Schooll (R)	5
10	Daley (D)	4
	Dougherty (D)	4
11	Nudelman (D)	2
	Palmer (D)	2
	Shapiro (R)	2
	Smith (D)	2
	Swinarski (D)	2
12	Conolly (R)	1
	Johns (D)	1
	Kosinski (D)	1
13	Moore (R)	0
14	Rock (D)	-1
15	Vadalabene (D)	-2
16	Clarke (R)	-3
	Davidson (R)	-3
	Sommer (R)	-3
	Welsh (D)	-3
17	Bell (R)	-4
	Harris (R)	-4
	Nimrod (R)	-4
	Roman (D)	-4
18	Weaver (R)	-6
19	Berning (R)	-7
	H. Hall (R)	-7
	Knuppel (D)	-7
	Mitchler (R)	-7
	Soper (R)	-7
20	Bartulis (R)	-8
	Mohr (R)	-8
	Sours (R)	-8
21	Graham (R)	-9
	Regner (R)	-9
22	Merritt (R)	-10
23	McBroom (R)	-11
	Ozinga (R)	-11
	Walker (R)	-11
24	Course (D)	-12
25	Savickas (D)	-14
26	Latherow (R)	-15

Awards were given to Senators Down Clark Netsch (D), Harris Fawell (R), Richard H. Newhouse (D) and Don Wooten (D), and Representatives Joseph R. Lundy (D), Richard Mugalian (D), Bruce Douglas (D), J. Glenn Schneider (D), James Houlihan (D), Eugenia Chapman (D), Aaron Jaffee (D), Robert E. Mann (D), Susan Catania (R), Leland Rayson (D), Arthur Telser (R),

Peter Piotrowicz Peters (R), Harold Katz (D), Mrs. Robert C. (Giddy) Dyer (R), John Edward Porter (R), Bernard Epton (R), William Kempiners (R), Daniel Pierce (D), Vincent E. Molloy (R), Bernard B. Wolfe (D), Peggy Smith Martin (D).

The complete IVI ranking of all Illinois legislators follows.

ILLINOIS REPRESENTATIVES (Within the rank, listings are in alphabetical order.)

Rank		Net	Rank	Net
31			32	McLendon (D)
				12
				47
				Merlo (D)
				12
				Hart (D)
				11
				Sangmeister (D)
				11
				Davis (D)
				10
				48
				Day (R)
				10
				E. Jones (D)
				10
				McCourt (R)
				10
				Getty (D)
				9
				J. D. Jones (R)
				9
				McGraw (D)
				9
				Patrick (D)
				9
				Sharp (D)
				9
				W. Walsh (R)
				9
				Arnell (R)
				8
				Gibbs (R)
				8
				Kennedy (D)
				8
				Leinenweber (R)
				8
				Londrigan (D)
				6
				Ralph Dunn (R)
				5
				Stehl (R)
				5
				Wall (R)
				5
				T. Simms (D)
				4
				Bluthardt (R)
				3
				McAvoy (R)
				3
				Nardulli (D)
				3
				T. Simms (R)
				3
				Garmisa (D)
				2
				McClain (D)
				2
				Williams (D)
				2
				McCormick (R)
				1
				#Shurtz (R)
				1
				Yourell (D)
				1
				Capuzi (R)
				0
				Carter (D)
				0
				#D'Arco (D)
				0
				=Dee (R)
				0
				Jenison (R)
				0
				Schoeberlein (R)
				0
				Thompson (D)
				0
				Tipsword (D)
				0
				Capparelli (D)
				-1
				* Granata (R)
				-1
				Lechowicz (D)
				-1
				Clabaugh (R)
				-2
				Greisheimer (R)
				-2
				LaFleur (R)
				-2
				T. Miller (R)
				-2
				Shea (D)
				-2
				Barry (D)
				-3
				I'Parley (D)
				-3
				Fleck (R)
				-3
				D. Houlihan (D)
				-3
				Collins (R)
				-4
				Sevcik
				-4
				Terzich (D)
				-4
				R. Walsh (R)
				-4
				DiPrima (D)
				-5
				Flinn (D)
				-5
				J. Holloway (D)
				-5
				Hyde (R)
				-5
				McAuliffe (R)
				-5
				Schisler (D)
				-5
				J. Wolfe (R)
				-5
				*deceased or retired
				#replacements for those deceased or retired

Ratings by ADA, COPE, NFU, and ACA

How many members of Congress are perfect?

Ten, say the Americans for Democratic Action (ADA). Twelve, according to the Americans for Constitutional Action (ACA). Eighty-eight, insists the AFL-CIO. Ninety-one, if you believe the National Farmers Union (NFU), apparently the most generous of all.

Those aren't moral judgments, of course. They are the assessments of four pressure groups which examined the way members of Congress voted in 1973 and then rated them according to how close each came to the group's stated position.

They don't look for the same things. The ADA has been fighting for liberal legislation since shortly after World War II, and liberalism is its standard of perfection. The ACA is its counterpart on the conservative side. The AFL-CIO rates members on labor-related issues. The National Farmers Union sees perfection in a record that matches its policy of help for farmers and their families.

Although the groups differ in ideology, none is affiliated with a political party.

ADA ratings are based on the number of times a member

voted for the ADA position on selected issues. The member's percentage of support is his "liberal quotient." Failure to vote lowers a member's percentage.

Scores of the other three groups are unaffected by failure to vote. Thus a member can receive a 100 per cent rating from COPE, NFU, or ACA if he voted on only one of the selected issues, provided he voted in agreement with the group on that one vote.

ADA and ACA scores were compiled by those groups. ADA rated senators on the basis of 20 votes, representatives on the basis of 25. ACA rated senators on 29 votes; representatives on 27.

Scores of COPE and NFU were compiled by Congressional Quarterly from information supplied by the two groups. The scores represent the percentage of the time members voted or were paired in agreement with COPE or NFU. NFU ratings also include members' announced positions.

COPE scores for senators and representatives each were based on 11 votes. NFU scores for senators were compiled on the basis of 17 votes; for representatives, 20 votes.

RATINGS OF U.S. SENATORS

ADA (Americans for Democratic Action) — The percentage of the time each senator voted in accordance with or entered a live pair for the ADA position on 20 selected votes from 1973. The percentages were compiled by ADA. Failure to vote lowers the scores.

COPE (AFL-CIO COMMITTEE ON Political Education) — The percentage of the time each senator voted in accordance with or was paired in favor of the COPE position on 11 selected votes of 1973. Failure to vote does not lower the scores which were compiled by Congressional Quarterly.

NFU (National Farmers Union) — The percentage of the time each senator voted in accordance with, was paired for or announced for the NFU position on 17 selected votes of 1973. Failure to vote does not lower the scores, which were compiled by Congressional Quarterly.

ACA (Americans for Constitutional Action) — The percentage of the time each senator voted in accordance with the ACA position on 29 selected votes of 1973. Failure to vote does not lower the scores, which were compiled by ACA.

	ADA	COPE†	NFU†	ACA
ILLINOIS				
Stevenson (D) Percy (R)	85 60	82 75	100 69	7 17

	ADA	COPE†	NFU†	ACA
MISSOURI				
Eagleton (D) Symington (D)	90 75	80 67	94 94	8 12

RATINGS OF U.S. REPRESENTATIVES

ADA (Americans for Democratic Action) — The percentage of the time each representative voted in accordance with the ADA position on 25 selected votes of 1973. The percentages were compiled by ADA. Failure to vote lowers the scores.

COPE (AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education) — The percentage of the time each representative voted in accordance with or was paired in favor of the COPE position on 11 selected votes of 1973. Failure to vote does not lower the scores, which were compiled by Congressional Quarterly.

NFU (National Farmers Union) — The percentage of the time each representative voted in accordance with, was paired for or announced for the NFU position on 20 selected votes of 1973. Failure to vote does not lower the scores, which were compiled by Congressional Quarterly.

ACA (Americans for Constitutional Action) — The percentage of the time each representative voted in accordance with the ACA position on 27 selected votes of 1973. Failure to vote does not lower the scores, which were compiled by ACA.

	ADA	COPE†	NFU†	ACA
ILLINOIS				
Metcalfe (D-1) Murphy, M. (D-2) Hanrahan (R-3) Derwinski (R-4) Kluczynski (D-5) Collier (R-6) Collins ¹ (D-7) Rostenkowski (D-8) Yates (D-9) Young (R-10) Annunzio (D-11) Crane (R-12) McClory (R-13) Irlenborn (R-14) Arends (R-15) Anderson (R-16) O'Brien (R-17) Michel (R-18) Railsback (R-19) Findley (R-20) Madigan (R-21) Shipley (D-22) Price (D-23) Gray (D-24)	72 72 12 12 64 8 95 68 96 16 72 8 36 16 0 36 16 0 40 16 16 48 72 44	100 91 20 9 100 18 100 100 100 9 100 18 0 27 27 0 36 27 0 36 27 15 5 30 0 22 9 20 33 35 15 71 44 42 100 100 89	100 100 22 16 13 80 6 16 12 68 15 100 5 30 22 84 46 68 88 33 68 88 73 46 12 5	5 4 89 100 100 80 6 13 16 46 15 100 100 63 60 60 84 46 88 33 58 73 46 12 5

	ADA	COPE†	NFU†	ACA
MISSOURI				
Clay (D-1) Symington (D-2) Sullivan (D-3) Randall (D-4) Bolling (D-5) Litton (D-6) Taylor (R-7) Ichord (D-8) Hungate (D-9) Burlison (D-10)	92 80 64 36 52 52 4 8 68 56	100 90 100 80 90 73 18 45 91 82	95 100 95 95 95 95 37 60 95 100	8 8 24 44 9 32 87 79 37 38

†Scores were compiled by Congressional Quarterly from the votes selected by the organization.

¹ Rep. Cardiss Collins (D) sworn in June 7, 1973, to replace Rep. George W. Collins (D) deceased.

